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Yanks Drive Into Philippines, Two Big Airfields First Goal; Blockade of Jap Fleet Begun

Russians mass for drive on Zagreb, push deeper into East Prussia — Japanese Navy cut off from southern sectors of empire—Landing on Leyte marks culmination of masterful amphibious operation.

Hotels Await G. I. Cooks; War Bond Turn-Ins Fall; Nazis Raid Denmark Anew

The World's Day—October 21, 1944

Bay State: Hotels Await Return of G. I. Cooks

Hotels and restaurants await the return of some 300,000 Army-Navy trained cooks and bakers, who will be able to follow through with better-prepared foods, says Robert G. Jahrling, Springfield hotel proprietor, as he outlines postwar restaurant plans. [Page 2.]

One of the most important questions facing Massachusetts voters on the Nov. 7 ballot will be: "Shall the Legislature return to annual sessions?" The issue of annual or biennial sessions is thus put up to the voters. [Page 2.]

A city Victory Gardener, John Lykowski, a Pullman mechanic in the Dover Street railroad yards, has won a $25 War Bond, first prize in a garden contest sponsored by the Pullman Company in the Boston district.

Decline of war workers' earnings is declared to be the cause of labor unrest, including several serious strikes, in New England plants. [Page 2.]

Washington: War Bond Turn-Ins Fall From Peak

War Bond redemptions in the first 18 days of a simplified turn-in system totaled $229,088,879. In that period, the American public bought $293,857,581, the Treasury Department announced, adding that redemptions have begun to decline.

Only gasoline with a standard rating of 75 octane may be sold at the higher retail prices authorized for premium grade, the OPA announced, effective Oct. 24.

Retail ceiling prices on fresh lake herring were lifted by the OPA to be effective Oct. 26.

In Europe: Nazis Seek to Smash Danish Patriots

In Denmark, the Nazi Gestapo, conducting a new series of raids, is attempting to smash the Underground. Some 50 arrests have been publicly reported.

Gen. Draja Mihailovic, leader of the Chetniks in Yugoslavia and an opponent of Partisan Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) is reported to have gone to Italy. No source of the information was given in the unconfirmed dispatch from Bern, Switzerland.

Poland's National Council is considering a new freedom-of-the-press statute, absolving newspapers from the obligation to print official communiqués. Reconstruction Minister Karol Popiel said the action was the starting point for a new approach to freedom of the press.

"Sweden should go into the war," the Stockholm newspaper Aftontidningen suggested editorially, declaring that "such action would be convincing evidence of our solidarity with our neighbors." The Social Democratic Party's organ said Swedish military power is sufficient to free Norway from Germany, although it "would be no military promenade."

Great Britain's exports at the end of 1943 totaled a little more than a quarter of those of 1938 and were still declining through 1944, the Board of Trade in London disclosed.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, former Hungarian Regent, is in Germany, Berlin's Transocean News Agency declared.

National: 'Truthful News Exchange' Urged

Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, addressing the Indiana Associated Press meeting at South Bend, stated that the "first step toward solving our war problems" is a "truthful news exchange."

Government war agencies have been ordered to reduce their personnel by 10 per cent, it was disclosed by Robert K. Burns, Chairman of the Newspaper Industry Panel of the WPB, in an Indianapolis, Ind., address.

Santa Ana, Calif., Army Air Base, having sent more than 125,000 cadets on flying careers as a preflight training center, will be transformed Nov. 1 into a major station of the new AAF Personnel Distribution Command, it was announced.

Demobilized members of the armed forces must be provided with opportunities for "comradeship, personal growth and useful service" by the Y. M. C. A., said Eugene E. Barnett, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. National Council, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Shells and rocket projectiles now are X-rayed on a conveyor-belt system to assure even packing of the explosive, the Eastman Kodak Company disclosed in Rochester, N. Y.

Middle East: Iran Rejects Allied Oil Proposals

Iran has rejected American, British and Soviet propositions for oil concessions and has postponed further discussions until after the war, it was disclosed in Teheran.

Far East: Japan Told 'Decisive Battles to Come'

Premier Kuniaki Koiso told a Tokyo audience, a Domei agency news radiocast said, that the Japanese in the "decisive battles that are to come" will fight "until the enemy licks the dust." He made no direct reference to fighting in the Philippines.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 5.

Dewey Stresses Need of Teamwork

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, outlining in his presidential-campaign speech here last night what kind of Republican administration his would be, said:

"We must have an administration that will restore unity to our country. That means a government with teamwork in its own ranks—a government that works in harmony with Congress—a government that has equal respect for the rights of agriculture, labor, and business, and for every race, creed, and color."

Dewey Pledges More Benefits To U. S. Labor

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21 — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is appealing to the labor vote of the United States —a substantial portion of which is admittedly indispensable to his election—with the most far-reaching program of social legislation ever offered to the nation by the Republican Party.

Mr. Dewey declares that he stands "committed to a program that will insure to American labor the guarantee of free collective bargaining" under an unchanged National Labor Relations Act.

He asserts that under his administration collective bargaining will be free from the "government dictation" which, he says, the New Deal has imposed upon labor as the price of its favors.

He pledges a Department of Labor which "will serve, not rule, the working men and women of America."

He promises the extension of Social Security benefits to embrace "all who have been left without protection under the New Deal, including public employees," at least 20,000,000 new beneficiaries.

Wider Protection

He proposes to "widen the provisions of unemployment insurance to include the groups now unprotected."

He characterizes government "regulation of industry and finance" as "necessary" and explains that when it is administered "by men who believe in the enterprise system" it will "encourage, not discourage, freedom and opportunity."

Governor Dewey affirms that in all these proposals, in all these instruments to promote "social progress and make secure the rights of labor," he has the authority to speak with the full backing of the Republican Party and that "these things the Government can,

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Associated Press

U. S. Embassy Reopens in Paris

A guard of honor stands by during opening ceremonies of the American Embassy in Paris, Oct. 14, when Jefferson Caffrey arrived to take over his new post as American Ambassador to France.

De Gaulle Given Power In 'Interior' of France

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—The British Government has taken the decision to recognize Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Cabinet as the French Provisional Government. It is understood that it has been suggested to Washington that the United States take simultaneous action.

This new diplomatic development coincides with the Allied decision under which the French Government last night divided France into two zones. The eastern "Military Zone" will remain under military control. A western "Zone of the Interior" will come under full French control.

In diplomatic circles in London

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Despite President Roosevelt's characterization yesterday of any discussion of a change in the diplomatic status of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's provisional regime in France as "iffy," political and military events are seen forcing the White House to reconsider America's attitude.

Although diplomatic sources here believe any chance of a change in the official American attitude before the November election is slight, they seem generally confident that President Roosevelt will have to modify his stand. This stand has prevented full recognition before a full general election in France, because of the pressure of events.

There is no longer any doubt but that General De Gaulle represents the only authority in France with which one can deal. It is also acknowledged here, and is evident in dispatches from Paris, that there are anarchic elements in the country that seriously threaten his authority. Unless the Allies are willing to see France, a vital war and postwar ally, torn by internal disunity they should throw the full weight of diplomatic recognition behind General De Gaulle, it is argued here.

British Position

Britain, it is understood, is prepared to do just that. President Roosevelt the other day advanced his position a notch in willingness to refer to General De Gaulle's regime as a "government" instead of an "authority." He belittled the distinction at the time, but in earlier comments had stressed the difference. It would astonish diplomats here however, for the British to move ahead of the United States on the question since the diplomatic issue is so closely tied up to the joint Anglo-American military efforts in France.

There is some hope here that this joint recognition will come when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower shortly turns over practically all

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Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The return to the Philippines this week marked the final achievement of a great moral goal which has been like a lodestar drawing American forces to these fabled islands through 2½ years of strain and sacrifice and gallantry.

The place chosen for the initial landings in this return tells that in the larger sense this is one step on a much longer road to a more remote goal which is dictated largely by considerations of sea power.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur is on his way to Manila.

The Pacific Fleet has its eyes fixed on the Japanese Fleet which stands between it and the China coast.

Strictly Naval Consideration

The choice of the central Philippines was dictated partly by the fact that they are reportedly much less strongly held than either Luzon or Mindanao to the north and south. But it was dictated primarily by a strictly naval consideration.

That consideration is that American forces firmly established in the smaller islands between the two big ones of Luzon and Mindanao accomplish two major purposes—one negative and one positive.

Our forces in this position will deny to the Japanese Navy any passage out of the China Sea into the Philippine Sea over the 1,100-mile length of the Philippines. It will be a barrier to them for this distance. At the same time, it will give our naval forces the very entries to the China Sea which will be denied to the enemy.

First Step in Blockade

Control of the central Philippines will, in other words, be the first step in blockading the Japanese Fleet into a long narrow lake in which it can be attacked at our choice from avenues of entry in our control and from which its avenues of escape for aggressive action against us will be steadily reduced.

Up to the moment of the landings, the Japanese Fleet could hide behind the long line of the

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Eyewitness

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS INVADING THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 20. Delayed—Reconquest of the Philippines has passed swiftly from the first phase of amphibious assault to the consolidation of our beachheads.

It is possible now to discuss the basic organization behind the operations whose swift success bears eloquent testimony to masterful planning.

The island of Leyte was carefully chosen for the first landing of American troops in the Philippines.

Commanding Position

Leyte lies almost equidistant between Mindanao and Luzon and also commands the western approaches to the central Philippines Islands of Panay, Cebu, Samar, Negros and Bohol.

Though the Japanese undoubtedly will fight bitterly to defend Leyte against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion army, problems of terrain are generally far simpler than in previous southwest Pacific campaigns.

The landing was directed by four of the United States Navy's most successful amphibious commanders.

Two Invasion Teams

The actual landing itself was accomplished by two separate invasion teams, one under the direction of Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey and the other under Rear Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson. The two amphibious teams were under the overall command of Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid.

And beyond this smooth-running operation softening up enemy shore defenses and throwing a gigantic protective naval ring around the entire Philippines area to prevent possible interception by the Japanese Navy was the senior naval officer in the entire Pacific and the "grandaddy" of amphibious warfare in the Pacific—Admiral William F. Halsey.

Elements of the 10th Corps of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army were landed from transports

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The News

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American liberators of the Philippines have secured three major beachheads on Leyte Island. Men and supplies continue to move ashore in great volume. The outlook is favorable in the extreme.

One, and possibly two, important airfields appear to be in American hands. A radioed dispatch from Gordon Walker, war correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the scene, says the 6,000-foot bomber field at Tacloban on the northeast corner of the island has been captured. Other dispatches indicate a large assault force is in the outskirts of a flying field near Dulag in the center of Leyte.

The most significant aspect of the operation thus far has been the failure of Japanese sea or air power to offer a serious threat to the landings. There have been some enemy air attacks on invasion shipping, but damage has been negligible. At the same time, Japan's 16th Division, remembered for its ill-treatment of American and Filipino prisoners on Bataan, has at no point mounted a large-scale counter-attack. Stiffest enemy opposition has been encountered just below Cancabato Bay at Palo. Casualties on the whole have been gratifyingly light.

In spite of these successes, it must be borne in mind that the invasion is still in its earliest stages. As Rear Admiral Earl W. Mills, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships, declared in Louisville, Ky., "Beachhead landings don't mean the Philippines have been taken." The American forces face a difficult strategic and tactical problem in the reconquest of the Philippines and for some time to come the more they advance the more their difficulties are likely to increase.

Meanwhile, further big events are building in Eastern Europe. With captured Belgrade as a base, a powerful joint Yugoslav-Russian drive can be expected to move upon Croatia's principal city of Zagreb.

Official Russian silence still covers the reported new Soviet drive in East Prussia. However, the Germans concede that Red Army troops have penetrated 12 miles past the frontier and Moscow's version can be looked for shortly. The almost hysterical tone of Germany's radio comments regarding this offensive may or may not be significant.

On the Western Front, American troops who captured Aachen yesterday are mopping up trapped remnants in the city's outskirts and presumably are preparing for a quick drive toward the Rhine. To the west, Canadian troops have advanced about five miles in their extremely important drive to clear the sea approaches to Antwerp.

Philippines:

MacArthur Troops Drive Inland

Well-supplied troops of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, backed by overwhelming naval and air might, drove inland on all sectors at Leyte in the Central Philippines on the second day of invasion.

The 6,000-foot bomber field at Tacloban on the northeast was approached and apparently captured by one force. To the south, another force was on the outskirts of an airfield near Dulag.

Pending the seizure and utilization of land air bases, American planes from escort carriers swooped as flying artillery on the estimated 20,000 defenders of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

WPB Official Says Labor Lack Forces Rationing of Big Guns

The Army is rationing heavy artillery on the western front because of lack of sufficient manpower in the United States turning out to produce all that is needed, it is reported by Walker Mason, Director of the New England War Production Board, on his return from a WPB conference at Washington.

"This shortage was told us by one of our leading generals," Mr. Mason said. "That should not be. We just can't afford to let the boys over there make less headway because they cannot get materials."

War production is being held up at a number of critical plants in New England by lack of manpower, the Regional WPB Director continued.

"Too many of our workers are thinking the war is over," he commented. "In New England, where we have had cutbacks, many workers are not taking other jobs, they are going out of industry.

"Workers should stay in war work until the job is done. There has been too much talk about reconversion. It has very definitely hurt war production.

The lag in very critical items, Mr. Mason added, includes heavy and medium heavy ammunition and guns, medium heavy and heavy trucks, infantry mortars, duck fabrics and combat cargo ships. New England is an important maker, in whole or in part, of all of these things.

"Our shortages of critical products are general over the country," he concluded. "This is practically all due to manpower. We have the raw materials, Chairman Krug of the National WPB told us yesterday in Washington that we had to increase production seven or eight per cent."

Inquiry at one of the major war plants of New England brought word that the labor situation there in the last two or three months had become the worst of the war.

"Many of our workers are quitting, and the need to keep up production is just running us ragged," the personnel manager said.

"Only four men applied for jobs the day before yesterday."

"A number of our men over 26, now that the Army has indicated that it will not need men

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling, under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Malden—Tomorrow.
Mansfield—Tomorrow.
Swampscott—Tomorrow
Waltham (No. of Main Street)—Tomorrow.
Taunton—Tomorrow.
Bridgewater—Tomorrow.

Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Boston Faces 8,000 Lawsuits For Alleged Overassessment

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Disclosures by the State Appellate Tax Board that nearly 8,000 Boston property owners are now taking legal steps against the city for alleged overassessments on their buildings today added fuel to a mounting drive by realty organizations to nullify higher assessed valuations announced by city officials recently on hundreds of Boston properties.

Now in litigation over the issue of unjust tax assessments, according to John D. Wright, chairman of the Tax Board, are properties representing almost $800,000,000 in value, or approximately three-quarters of the entire property valuation for the City of Boston. Hence the charge of the Boston Real Estate Exchange that Boston faces an acute tax abatement problem, on the one hand, while inviting further claims against the city, on the other hand, through wide-spread increases in this year's assessments.

Thumbing over the records of this serious dilemma in tax abatements, Mr. Wright found that since the Tax Board was reorganized in 1937, it had granted 9,836 abatement claims against municipalities and towns, of which 6,565 represented overassessments by the City of Boston. These properties added up to a Boston valuation of $805,026,800.

"This is a growing problem, rather than a diminishing one," Mr. Wright said. "The cases actually handled by the Board represent only a small proportion of all the complaints. Hundreds of claims of unjust assessments have been settled out of the Board. This is done through a newly-instituted system of pre-trials, or conferences arranged between city assessors and dissatisfied property owners."

The pre-trial system is the reason the Appellate Board has managed to keep within hailing distance of all the cases on its dockets. As it is, the dockets are usually thousands of cases ahead of the Board. At present there are 7,946 cases pending.

A strong case against Boston's recent upgrading of property assessments to allow the city to cash in on wartime profits of commercial business properties is being built through the figures of the Appellate Board. They show that during the last fiscal year the total assessed valuation of all cases decided, settled, withdrawn or pending before the Board was well over $1,000,000,000.

Although Boston's population is only one-quarter of the state's total, tax appeals from this city continually constitute nearly three-quarters of those from all over the Commonwealth. Cases pending before the Tax Board at the end of the fiscal year, July 1, totaled 6,146 from Boston upon which the city collected $32,413,722 in taxes.

In the last year, 6,978 appeals

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Policy on Occupation of Reich Explored in Talks at Moscow

By Alexander Werth
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 — After 10 days of strenuous conference work, Prime Minister Churchill and his party left Moscow yesterday morning with Premier Stalin bidding them good-by at the airport—a compliment Mr. Stalin never paid to anyone else before.

This simple fact demonstrates the bond that is developing between the two men, and indicates, more than the skilled phrases of the summarizing communiqué, what has been accomplished here.

Results of the Moscow talks may be summed up briefly:

1. The most important results have been achieved in co-ordinating military and air operations between the Western and Eastern Fronts with a view to the final smashing of Germany.

2. Decisions were apparently taken concerning the regime in occupied Germany—that is, fuller co-ordination on policy between Allied and Russian occupation.

3 "Important progress"—the words are those of the communiqué —was made toward the solution of the Polish question. On this point the official summary added:

Polish Differences Narrowed

"They (Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin) held consultations both with the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish Government and with the President of the National Council and Chairman of the Committee of National Liberation at Lublin.

"These discussions have notably narrowed differences and dispelled misconceptions. Conversations are continuing on outstanding points."

[The Associated Press reported that the dissension over the recent ill-fated Warsaw revolt had been excluded from the discussions affecting the London-supported Polish regime and the Russian-sponsored Polish regime at Lublin.]

There is full determination on the part of both the Russians and the British not to allow the Polish issue to become a permanent sore point between the Allies.

Interests in Poland

It is understood that Britain and Russia have in a general way agreed on their respective interests in Poland and intend to respect these.

On such questions as control of the Polish forces during the war, especially inside Poland, something approaching an agreement has been reached.

The territorial question remains much the same in the Russian view—the Curzon Line being adhered to in principle. Whether this is still open to further debate cannot be said.

But on vital internal questions there appears no important difference between Premier Mikolajczyk and the Lublin Poles, such as land policy and church policy.

Something approaching agreement also has been reached, it is

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Prices and Your Purse: Four 'Christmas Eves'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Watch for your local merchants to urge Christmas shopping as soon as the election is over.

Postal authorities are estimating that 1944 gift mailing will top last year by 25 per cent.

Merchants will stress this year's four "Christmas Eves"—one (already past) on Oct. 16, last day for mailing packages overseas; Nov. 14, last day for mailing Christmas greetings overseas; Dec. 1, set as last date for sure delivery of packages in this country, and Dec. 24.

More Sugar in Stores

Grocers who found it necessary to limit sugar sales to one or two pounds recently now are finding it possible to redeem credit slips given in change for five-pound ration stamps.

The more ample supplies are due to the passing of the canning season, the end of the soft-drink season, and increased beet-sugar production.

'Losers Weepers'

Hereafter if you get a new ration book to replace a lost one, your local board will see that you get no more, and possibly fewer, stamps than were lost.

Local ration boards have been instructed in replacing books to remove all expired stamps and all currently valid stamps except the last one or series that became valid on or before the date of application for the new book.

Too many persons were forgetting the number of shoe coupons they lost and getting extras.

Shoe Situation Surveyed

WPB and OPA have surveyed the shoe situation in preparation for validation of a new stamp Nov. 1 and find "very little prospect of an early end to shoe rationing."

Two-Pant Suits Vetoed

WPB has vetoed a suggestion for resumption of two-pants suits.

Its decision was based on the continuing shortage of men's-wear worsted and the need of facilities for making army pants.

Hotels and Restaurants Await Army-Navy Cooks

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some 300,000 Army-Navy trained cooks and bakers will be available to serve postwar restaurant and hotel patrons, according to Robert G. Jahrling, President of the Highland Hotel, Springfield, and a Director of the National Restaurant Association which has just closed its annual convention in Chicago.

"These are the men who also have been trained to answer 'Yes, sir!' when given an order—not to hedge with an "I'll see what I can do!"—and they'll follow through with better-prepared foods. They've learned to cook according to recipes in the Army and Navy Cook Book, which was revised by the National Restaurant Association, printed at Government expense, and given to all branches of the armed services.

"Then to one, these men will seek employment as cooks in our hotels and restaurants, and there will be a big demand for them all over the country. Three hundred thousand will mean 300 well-trained cooks in a thousand cities and towns.

"These men have been cooking in many foreign countries, and they will bring back with them the experience gained on those far-flung fronts. And, when the war is over, we'll have the choicest of fresh fruits and vegetables—picked only the day before in California, Florida, and other distant producing areas—and flown here by air freight.

"In Chicago, the other day, we had fresh strawberries from California which had been picked the afternoon before. While it costs more to fly such produce across the country, there are big savings in refrigeration, the labor in handling, and spoilage is so reduced that the extra costs are far more than offset."

Postwar plans of the restaurateurs also include provisions for new American-made linens, glassware, china, and silverware, much of which has been unobtainable for some time and, as a consequence, replacements will be heavy.

Among the newest of restaurant and hotel furnishings which were displayed at the Chicago Convention, Mr. Jahrling was attracted by plastic and spun-glass items—drapes and lampshades of the latter material being easily cleansed.

"Sanitation has been greatly stressed in the armed forces," Mr. Jahrling continued, "and no restaurant of the future will be without a mechanical dishwashing machine. The days of the floating employee who washed dishes to pay for his meal are definitely out," he added.

"Quick-freezing units also will be a 'must,' not only for the preservation of fresh foods, but for use with left-overs. It will be possible to quick-freeze unsold portions of goulash, for instance, and, next time that dish is on the menu, to include them with the newly concocted portions."

Education of restaurant workers will be stressed, too, he continued. "The National Association has sponsored a four-year course in the University of Chicago with a regular degree and a master's degree for a five-year course. Cornell University has a hotel school, and I am hopeful that other courses for restaurant and hotel help will be established in the near future.

"The public expects something better in the way of restaurant and hotel food—and they are going to get it. The restaurant owner who recognizes this, and plans for it now, is going to see his present good business expand even to an even greater extent, with more intelligent employees caring for the demands of those who eat out."

Racial-Issue Ban Urged

Political candidates in Massachusetts have been urged by the Massachusetts Committee, Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews to refrain from injecting into their campaigns any issues designed to promote "racial or religious hatred or prejudice."

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DESKS — CHAIRS
TABLES — FILES
Executive Suites
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$8.99 to $44.50 *(plus 20% Federal Tax)*
IN OUR FAMOUS BASEMENT BALCONY

'. . . and Athens Was Freed From the Enemy'

By a Staff Photographer

Greek Consul Talks at Children's Story Hour at Boston Public Library

Liberation of Athens was the story told most interestingly to a large group of Boston youngsters gathered in the auditorium of the Boston Public Library yesterday for their regular Friday afternoon story hour. A. Antonopoulos, Greek Consul in Boston, quickly caught and held the attention of his youthful audience as he told incidents of his own boyhood in Greece, and of events leading up to its capture by the Nazis and its current liberation from the enemy. To his surprise, he found several children who understood the Greek language, and most of them were well up on their Greek history and geography. Standing behind the Consul are several older girls from the Greek Orthodox Church in Boston, also keenly interested in what he had to say.

Mrs. Luce Hits Foreign Policy Of Roosevelt

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut said last night. "The existence of a Roosevelt foreign policy is largely a political legend, a myth, a fairy tale" and that its only consistent phase was "appeasement of Soviet Russia."

"Frankly, I suspect that Stalin, the realist, can only despise us and our Government for such a foreign policy," she declared in a political rally at Memorial Auditorium.

"The fundamental trouble in Mr. Roosevelt's relations with Russia," she said, "is that Mr. Roosevelt is in no position to negotiate with Stalin because Mr. Roosevelt has no clear idea of what American interests he ought to advance or what American principles he ought to stand up for for the sake of ourselves and for the future of Christian civilization."

"That is, Mr. Roosevelt has no American foreign policy to offer, either to Europe, or to Asia, or the world."

Mrs. Luce asked these questions:

"1. Is it Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy to get Europe, and all the small nations in general, cut into two spheres of big-power influence—British and Russian—or what happened to the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter anyway?"

"2. What is Mr. Roosevelt's postwar policy in regard to the great Republic of Poland? . . .

"3. What is Mr. Roosevelt's postwar policy in regard to liberated Italy?" . . .

"4. Is Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy the confiscation of Italy's prewar colonies? . . .

"5. What about France?

"6. Turning to Asia, which everybody knows is not Mr. Roosevelt's best subject, will he [Mr. Roosevelt] back up our loyal friend Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—or will he be guided in his Chinese policy by Earl Browder?"

Boston Faces 8,000 Lawsuits For Alleged Overassessment

Continued from Page 1

were made to the Board for tax abatements, of which 5,194 came from Boston. Most of these appeals represented owners of less than $25,000 propertiees, while the average property in tax litigation was assessed for about $10,000. There were 840 cases settled by the Board in the last year from Boston, which resulted in a return by the city of more than $700,000 to taxpayers.

Thus it was found through the action of the Tax Board that Boston had overassessed these properties alone to the tune of $17,438,391. More than 4,000 cases were settled out of the Board. And hundreds of other property owners who feel unjustly overassessed are assumed to have withheld action or complaints against the city.

Ordinarily, it requires about two years for the Board to render a verdict in Boston. But outside of Boston, the cases are handled speedily, due to the lower volume of complaints.

Turning again to the records, Mr. Wright revealed that up to 1930, tax abatement claims were handled through the Superior Court, which entailed time and expense. Organization of a Tax Appeal Board was accomplished at that time in recognition of the growing volume of unjust tax assessments. In 1937, the Appeal Board became the Appellate Tax Board.

Behind the assessment scene a special legislative commission is now studying overassessments, working with the Appellate Board for the relief of property owners from a heavy and frequently unjust tax burden. Unofficially, it is learned that the commission is considering such factors as tax limitations on real estate and sales taxes. Tax limitation would compel towns and cities to look for sources of revenue other than property taxes, which now absorb the bulk of community operating expenses.

WPB Official Says Labor Lack Behind Big-Gun Rationing

Continued from Page 1

over that age, are pulling out. They no longer fear being put into the draft, and they are quitting war work for other jobs."

How about the women? the personnel man was asked.

"During the last couple of years a good many married women with home responsibilities have come to us," he replied. "They were women who had never worked before. We train them and they stay awhile. Many are doing a good job, but on the whole the married women have not worked out as well as we hoped."

Similarly the personnel manager of one of Boston's major war plants said:

"Our labor situation is tighter than it ever was. For a real test go to the Boston office of the United States Employment Service. Thirty or 40 representatives of companies are up there trying to hire a man. That's the most ever. Six months ago there were 10. The USES has told companies without priority that they cannot have their representatives at the employment office because of too many of them being there."

Gales Moderate In Boston Area

Driving rains and easterly gales which swept Greater Boston this morning became moderate this afternoon and were due to end tonight with clear weather forecast for Sunday.

Two Weeks' Free Lessons In Sewing Begin Monday

Daily sewing lessons will be given by R. H. White Company for two weeks beginning Monday, Oct. 23, under the direction of Lucille Rivers of the McCall Pattern Company.

Monday's sessions will be held at 2:30 and 7 p. m. On other days the hours are 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. The course is without charge.

Address by Radiocaster

Just returned from France, Paul Manning, radio broadcaster and foreign correspondent, will address the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall tomorrow night. He has been in France for the past three years and was among the first correspondents to enter Paris with the Allied armies.

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Mrs. Luce in Boston For Speech Tonight

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Republican Representative up for re-election in Connecticut, talked today with Massachusetts leaders of her party here and met hundreds of Bostonians who were frankly curious about the Congresswoman who combined striking good looks with a sharp intellect.

Climax to Mrs. Luce's busy schedule for the day will be her speech at a rally in Mechanics Hall tonight. Other Republican candidates for office to appear on the same program are Governor Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford. Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader in the House of Representatives, will introduce Mrs. Luce.

The Connecticut Representative came here last night after speaking in Worcester. She began her day's activities with a press conference with newspaper reporters at 11 a. m. in her suite at the Hotel Statler. At 1 p. m. she was to be an honored guest at a luncheon for the Republican State Committee at the Parker House. A reception for her was planned for 4 p. m. in the Georgian Room of the Statler.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain, Ending Tonight

Boston and Vicinity — Heavy rain, becoming moderate to light and ending tonight. Clearing weather Sunday. Not much variation in temperature today and tonight, with the mercury remaining within a few degrees of 50. Continued cold on Sunday.

Maine — Moderate rain today, except in extreme north portion, becoming heavy along the coast. Rain ending in west portion late tonight and in east portion early Sunday, followed by partial clearing on Sunday.

New Hampshire—Light to moderate rain, ending tonight. Colder tonight. Sunday clearing and continued cold.

Vermont — Light to moderate rain, ending tonight. Colder tonight. Sunday clearing and continued cold.

Massachusetts and Connecticut —Rain, ending tonight. Clearing weather Sunday. Colder tonight. Continued cold on Sunday.

Rhode Island—Rain, ending tonight. Clearing weather Sunday. Continued cold on Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:41 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 3:15 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 3:25 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 4:04 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

Paul F. Clark, Jr.

Word was received today that Paul Foster Clark, Jr., of Brookline, son of Paul F. Clark, Vice-President of the John Hancock Mutual Insurance Company, and Mrs. Clark, was killed in action in Italy on Oct. 6. After graduating from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., he attended Harvard University, and enlisted in the service in February, 1943.

War Workers Told to Scan Income Drop

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Decline of earnings of war workers is beginning to cause labor unrest in a number of important plants in New England. In several instances the reduction of income has led to serious strikes. But war workers need to recognize the facts of the general situation more clearly, and should not resort to radical steps.

This warning against the new type of walkouts now on the horizon is sounded by one of the foremost strike adjusters of New England, a Government official whose job takes him firsthand into the center of many of the principal labor disputes.

"War production in many lines is slackening," he said. "In some others the demand continues urgent and production remains at its peak. But on the whole the number of war workers shows a marked decrease and in a number of plants Sunday work is being eliminated and Saturday work cut down.

From $100 to $60 a Week

"The loss of double time for Sundays and the fewer Saturday hours paid for at time and a half makes a big difference in a pay envelope. If a man has been getting $100 a week and he is cut to $60, that hits him hard, as it would any of us. He has probably been living up to his income, and when it is sharply sliced, he has to stop some of the things he has been paying for.

"Of course war workers know that a cut in war production is on its way, but when it hits them, they don't recognize it.

"Workers should think before they act. Unless they do, I don't know how the conversion problem is going to come out."

A good deal was said about grievances in several of the recent stoppages in which pay decreases figured, added the official. "We are hearing more about grievances today than in the earlier period of the war," he continued.

"When a man is working long hours and making a lot of overtime pay, things about his job that ordinarily might bother him don't count so much. He is likely to put up with them because of the big money he is getting.

"Grievances" Come Easier

"But when the big money begins to go down, the things he doesn't like about his work tend to stand out, and the grievances take shape.

"This pay question was the cause of the shipyard strike at Quincy last week. It formed the basis of a big steel strike last week at Worcester. The workers wouldn't say so, but that was it. There is no doubt but that we are going to see more of this difficulty.

"But decreases in 'take home' pay do not necessarily lead to strikes. For instance a big leather company in Norwood is now returning to civilian production. When it ceased doing war work, the earnings of its employees took a drop. They no longer had overtime work to do on emergency war contracts. A number of questions developed. These are to be arbitrated, under terms of the union agreement with the company.

"In many of these situations nothing whatever is going to be gained by a walkout.

"It will be well for a war worker who is disturbed about his 'take home' pay and what he reads in the newspapers about what is going on in other similar plants to check the situation in his own company carefully and get a good line on conditions in his industry before determining to take any drastic action."

Annuals or Biennials? Issue Up to the Voters

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most important questions facing Massachusetts voters on the Nov. 7 ballot is: Shall the Legislature return to annual sessions?

If a majority of those who go to the polls vote affirmatively on question three the Bay State will again have annual legislative sessions which were abandoned by vote of the electorate in 1938. All but four of the 48 States have done away with annual sessions.

The popular vote for abandonment of annual sessions was overwhelming, with 748,030 favoring biennials and 417,134 opposing.

A number of the good government forces which played a major role in the long fight to get biennials in Massachusetts are strongly opposing the move for annual sessions, terming such a development a "retrograde step."

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and a majority of the legislators, on the other hand, favor a return to annual sessions. The labor group, perhaps the most vocal proponents of annuals, rests its case primarily on the ground that annual sessions improve labor's opportunity to obtain desired legislation.

The federation also contends that vital postwar economic problems, together with the Legislature's responsibility toward returning war veterans, makes the need for annual regular sittings of the Legislature essential.

The Massachusetts Civic League, which in 1938 vigorously opposed biennial sessions, is taking no position in the present fight. League officials have concluded that since biennials have been tried only during war years it has not been possible to judge them fairly.

Again leading the fight for biennials are the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, the Massachusetts State Grange, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Opponents of annual sessions contend that the best argument for biennials is the experience of the last six years. During this period, they argue, the practicality of a biennial budget has been demonstrated and increased spending and extravagance as promised by the annual session proponents has not materialized.

On the other hand those favoring return to annual sessions point out that in two of the three "off years" it was necessary for the Governor to call a special session to adopt emergency legislation. It should be observed, however, that both special sessions were made necessary by war emergencies and that under peacetime conditions extra sessions would probably not have been required.

Advocates of annual sessions contend that the need is for more popular government which can be realized only when the Legislature is in a position to respond to the will of the people annually.

Those opposing return to annual sessions of the General Court say that the experience of the past six years on biennial sessions resulted in (1) better government at less cost; (2) more home rule for cities and towns through adoption of blanket laws for municipalities; (3) fewer and better laws; (4) less legislative interference with the processes of administration; (5) saving of time, effort, and money to citizens required to travel to attend legislative hearings on proposed legislation.

Although a majority of the members of the Legislature voted for a return to annual sessions—172 to 38 at the Constitutional Convention of 1941 and 188 to 52 at the Convention of 1943—it is believed that a number of the better legislators feel that they could not afford the time to sit on Beacon Hill if they were required to attend sessions annually. This, opponents of the return to annual sessions say, would mean a serious lowering of the caliber of legislators.

Although the candidates for leading State offices have refrained from discussing question three on the ballot it can probably be safely assumed that most of the Democrats will be found on the side of annual sessions with the Republican candidates in the biennial ranks.

[This is the first of several stories on the issues and candidates in the Nov. 7 Massachusetts state election.]

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Mon., October 23 8:00 P. M.	ROSLINDALE Unitarian Church of Roslindale 850 South Street
Tues., October 24 2:30 P. M. also 8 P. M.	BROOKLINE Whitney Hall Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner
Fri., October 27 8:00 P. M.	STONEHAM Stoneham Town Hall Central Street
Sun., October 29 3:30 P. M.	MILTON Milton Town Hall Canton Avenue near Reedsdale Road

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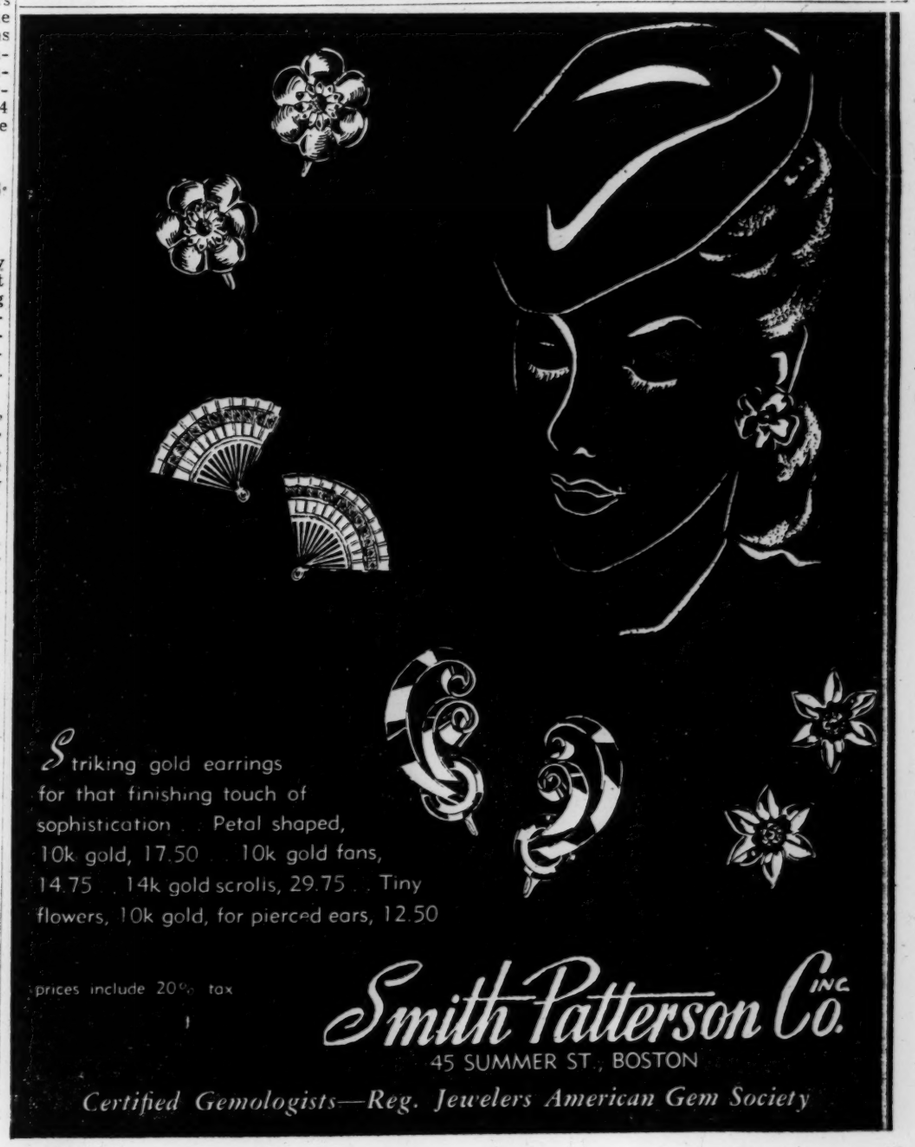

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230,000 Warplanes Built In U. S. Since July, 1940

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—For the first time the War Production Board has lifted the covering on the nation's gigantic warplane program and shown to industry and labor what a stupendous job they have done.

In the 4¼ years since July, 1940, the United States has built 230,000 war planes, including the impressive total of 73,600 bombers. Interestingly enough, the total of fighter planes exactly equaled that of bombers, while there were 52,900 trainers, 18,400 transports, and 11,500 communication planes.

These figures mean that 64 per cent of the planes built so far are actual combat models, while 23 per cent are trainers, 8 per cent transports, and 5 per cent messengers.

The United States' output record becomes more impressive, however, when one takes into account the fact that the planes built during the past year or so are considerably larger and mightier than those built during the early part of the program. This means that, had the 1940 and 1941 models not been changed, a good deal more than 230,000 would have been built.

This fact is proven in a WPB chart which shows that whereas the average weight of a plane produced in 1940 was only 3,020 pounds, today the average weight is 10,300 pounds and is due to rise to 10,500 by December. This is accounted for by the large proportion of light trainer planes which were included in the 1940 program.

Thus 22 per cent of the total weight of the 1941 plane program was provided by trainers, whereas this year trainers contribute but 2 per cent of the total weight.

At the present time, the program is being shifted more and more to output of the gigantic Superfortress B-29, which weighs 49,000 pounds—twice the weight of the average Flying Fortress or Liberator.

America's concentration on bombers is seen in a breakdown of figures which show that 50 per cent of the weight of all planes produced in 1941 came from bombers, while last year the figure was 88 per cent. Although the number of planes turned out during recent months has shown a decline, the over-all weight of planes produced has continued to rise.

Thus America built 9,117 planes in March, 7,937 in August, and only 7,589 in September, although the weight of the average plane built in September was 2 per cent higher than that of the average August plane.

The WPB also disclosed that 15,000 four-engine bombers were built in the 12-month period ending Sept. 1, 1944.

Haitian History in Buttons

Cooper Union Museum

Fashions of the Times Told

Scenes in Haiti, painted by Augustin Brunais, late 18th century. These and other similar buttons were worn by Toussaint L'Ouverture. Loan from the estate of Mrs. Robert B. Noyes.

Cooper Union Museum Exhibit Honors Slave-Born Ruler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Eighteen buttons, bearing miniature pictures of eighteenth-century Haitian life, believed to have once adorned the coat of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the slave who became ruler of Haiti, are on display at the Cooper Museum for the Arts of Decoration here.

The buttons, lent from the estate of Mrs. Robert B. Noyes, are scarcely more than an inch in diameter, but they present vivid pictures of the Haitian people and fashions of the time. Figures of men and women in high turbans, balancing bundles on their heads, talking, dancing or fighting, are shown against backgrounds of palm trees and parts of houses. Feminine millinery that rival the present for eccentricity are indicated in the broad-brimmed hat which one woman has balanced on the broadside of a high turban.

The story is told of Toussaint's gift of his personal belongings before his passing on in prison. These included the holiday coat with buttons painted by the English artist, Augustin Brunais, during Toussaint's heyday as leader of the slave rebellion which freed Haiti and raised the leader from coachman to statesman. The coat lay unnoticed in the bottom of a trunk for years. Later, when the garment was musty and ragged, the buttons were rescued and sold.

Homes Needed After War Put At 12,600,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—An estimate that 12,600,000 nonfarm homes and apartment units will be required in the first postwar decade "to meet the needs of American families and to make substantial progress in replacing substandard structures" came yesterday from the National Housing Agency.

The nation's biggest residential year (1925) produced about 930,000 new units. The low was reached in 1933 with 93,000 units, and the 1920 to 1929 average was 700,000.

John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator, said the estimate of postwar needs represents an "earnest effort to judge the size of the nation's housing needs," but is not "an announcement of a program."

Replacement of all substandard structures within 10 years would require a total of 16,100,000 units, but NHA assumed the replacement job would be spread over a 20-year period.

An annual production of 1,260,000 accommodations, NHA said, would wipe out half the substandard dwellings now standing, replace losses by fire, storm, flood, and other hazards, and allow for a margin of 5 per cent vacancies in the total housing supply.

Doubling of Census Tied to Irrigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Postwar irrigation could double the population of the Western States and prove that talk about America's vanishing frontiers is nothing more than talk, according to William E. Warne, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.

Pointing out that the Bureau already has after-the-war plans calling for the expenditure of $3,000,000,000 on water projects, Mr. Warne says that these would provide 135,000 new farms, many of which would be settled by veterans. Furthermore, when one adds the persons who would be needed to furnish local service to the farmers and their families, it could mean new opportunities for at least 2,500,000 individuals.

Quoting from Mr. Warne, who made his statements on the occasion of the delivery of power from the great New Shasta Dam in California, Representative Hal Holmes (R) of Washington has told Congress that "the construction of the irrigation features alone of the Columbia Basin Project will furnished 140,000,000 man-hours of work." In addition, the Wenatchee (Wash.) Daily World declares that 236 irrigation projects are under consideration by the Bureau of Reclamation.

In his address Mr. Warne declared, "our physical frontier still is to be found in the vast reaches of arid and semi-arid lands that need only one thing to transform them into places of beauty and fecundity, wealth and security. That thing is water. But the supply is far less than we need and every drop must be used productively.

"Already irrigation, key to the new frontier, has unlocked a treasure chest. Some 22,000,000 acres have been reclaimed by irrigation from barren wastes. This is an area about equal to the states of New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maryland and Connecticut. A new area of about that same size still could be brought under irrigation. The Far West supports more than 15,000,000 people; if its arable lands were doubled, its farms and towns and cities could support that many more people."

The size of the Bureau's postwar plans are shown by Mr. Warne's forecast that if projects already matured were put into operation they would result in the irrigation of some 6,500,000 new acres and would supply water for some 10,000,000 acres not now getting enough moisture. It is from these acres that the 135,000 new farms could be carved.

"After every American war in the past," Mr. Warne continued, "a grateful republic has offered free or low-rent land to those of its defenders who want to own farms. With this new frontier beckoning, it can do the same for a considerable number of the veterans of World War 2 as they return home from victorious battlefields all over the earth."

Spanish Courses Get Emphasis In Akron Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—War and the postwar period ahead are changing the course of education in Akron. Back in the early days of the defense program, vocational training was being urged. Government-subsidized classes in all types of industrial subjects were set up.

Now, with the war progressing, and the prospect of thousands of soldiers coming back to school, the emphasis is shifting. The shift reflects a coming postwar boom to relations with Latin America.

Akron University's evening school, for instance, has revived a course in foreign trade that was dropped several years ago.

Latin-American history is being offered two nights a week. Community college students as well as those who attend in the evening can now study many Spanish courses.

The Board of Education here has put elementary Spanish on its curricula for night high schools for the first time. Regular Spanish courses are being offered in all the City's daytime high schools. Even the Akron public library has come out with a private course in intermediate Spanish.

'Secret' Pearl Harbor Report Now in Hands of Admiral King

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A "secret" report on the Navy's investigation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor is in the hands of Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy Commander in Chief, for a determination of its effects on military security.

Subject of much political debate, including assertions by Representative Melvin Maas (R) of Minnesota, that it was being withheld for political reasons, the report was delivered to Navy Secretary James Forrestal yesterday, labeled in part as "top secret"—highest naval security classification.

Mr. Forrestal immediately notified the Court of Inquiry which prepared the report that he would ask Admiral King to determine how much of its findings might endanger national security if disclosed.

His action came only a few hours after President Roosevelt, saying he knew nothing about it, declined to discuss Mr. Maas' comments that the Court's report was being delayed because it would be "politically embarrassing to the Administration."

Maas' View

Mr. Maas has declared that "high officials of the Government, civilian and military, knew six hours before the attack that Pearl Harbor and the Philippines were to be attacked" but "failed to take steps to notify Admiral (Rear Admiral Husband E.) Kimmel and General (Maj. Gen. Walter C.) Short in advance of the attack." Both Admiral Kimmel and General Short, top Navy and Army commanders in the Pacific at that time, were recalled shortly after the Dec. 7, 1941, attack.

Mr. Forrestal made no mention of the political controversy in disclosing through a copy of a letter to Admiral G. Orin Murfin, president of the court, that the report of the inquiry had been delivered to him yesterday. He wrote:

"1. You have today handed me a report of the Court of Inquiry of which you are President. You have also handed me the record of the proceedings before the Court. I note that this record and your report are each in two parts, one of which you have classified 'secret' and the other 'top secret.' I shall ask Admiral King to review this record and this report with a view to determining how much thereof bears such a relation to present military operations as to require that it be accorded these high security classifications.

"2. After this report and this record have been examined and approved by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy as to legal form, they will be immediately examined by me. Pursuant to naval regulations, the Court of Inquiry, in the meantime, will remain in Washington subject to call."

While Admiral King is reaching his determination of the necessity for security classifications on the report, Mr. Forrestal and Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, Judge Advocate General, have other copies of the report, it was learned. Admiral Gatch must pass on its legal form.

Nature of Document

The document itself, under Navy regulations, constitutes a finding of fact upon which Mr. Forrestal must determine whether a court martial of Admiral Kimmel is necessary. The regulations specify that proceedings before courts of inquiry "are in no sense a trial of an issue or of an accused person; they perform no real judicial function; they are convened solely for the purpose of informing the convening authority (Mr. Forrestal in this case) in a preliminary way as to the facts involved in the inquiry, and when directed, to aid him with opinions and recommendations; their conclusions are merely advisory."

The convening authority (Mr. Forrestal), the regulations continue, has the responsibility of taking "such further action" as he may deem appropriate, and is empowered to disapprove the Court's proceedings in whole or in part, or to reconvene the Court for revision of records or rehearing of witnesses if deemed necessary. It was because of the possibility of reopening the Court's hearings that it will remain in Washington.

In Boston, Charles B. Rugg, Attorney for Admiral Kimmel, declared that any delay in making the report would be "unjust" to the Admiral who is "entitled to hear the verdict of the Court promptly."

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Schönberg Variations Heard for First Time

By L. A. Sloper

The performance, for the first time anywhere, of Arnold Schönberg's Theme and Variations for Orchestra, Op. 43B, was the feature of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's third Friday concert of the season, yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. Dr. Koussevitzky scheduled the work in honor of the composer's seventieth anniversary.

Another novelty was Martinů's Concerto for Two Pianos, heard for the first time in Boston. Otherwise the program read: Sarabande, Gigue and Badinerie, Corelli-Pinelli; Mozart, Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra (K-365); Rimsky-Korsakov, Suite from the Opera, "Tsar Saltan." The pianists were Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff.

Schönberg, one of the most controversial figures in music, is not in the least formidable in this latest work. Can this be because it was first written for a band? Whatever the reason, it is closer in spirit to the early "Verklärte Nacht" or "Pelleas and Melisande" than to the "Pierrot Lunaire" or "Die Glückliche Hand."

Here we have a clearly stated theme, seven variations and a conclusion, in classical form, and in an idiom no more forbidding than those of Wagner, Mahler or Strauss. It is scholarly, of course, but readily understandable and not too dissonant, I should think, for anybody's enjoyment.

But it would be unwise to conclude that Schönberg is seizing his seventieth anniversary as occasion for turning back to romanticism, or anything of that sort. He is no Stravinsky, and he has kept a pretty straight course. If his music has been for the eye rather than the ear, that may be the fault of contemporary ears.

"I have never had a theory in my life," writes Schönberg in a "statement" quoted in the program notes from a book edited by Merle Armitage. "I write what I feel in my heart—and what finally comes on paper is what first coursed through every fiber of my body." So the man has been a romantic all the time? Perhaps, but a very intellectual one.

Martinů's new work is a concerto in the older sense, a composition designed to display the virtuosity of the soloists, with the orchestra providing an accompaniment. A showpiece it is, too, with a glittering surface and nothing much in the way of musical content underneath. Has the composer been spending too much time in the night clubs? For this concerto certainly smells of the hot spots. It is the sort of thing Liszt might have written if he had been born 80 years later, and in the United States.

Of course Mr. Luboshutz and Mme. Nemenoff were equal to all the demands the composer could make on them, and so was the orchestra—though it is possible that this kind of music would get a better performance from a dance orchestra, which would better understand its Weltanschauung.

But the soloists, and the orchestra too, made a far more important contribution to culture with their interpretation of the Mozart concerto. This was the same composition we heard from the same forces at Tanglewood last summer, but this time it was without the additional accompaniment of a thunderstorm. Again the performance was the high point of the particular concert, a pure musical delight.

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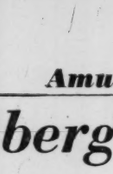
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Radcliffe Talk Urges Check On Dogmatism

A tendency toward dogmatism and methods of authority which are appearing in American colleges was declared to be one of the most serious challenges to liberal education by Dr. Henry D. Aiken of the Harvard Philosophy Department.

At the commencement exercises of Radcliffe College yesterday in Agassiz Theater, Dr. Aiken pointed out that the individuals who profess these educational tendencies are united in the common belief that the tradition of liberal education and free inquiry as we know it is fundamentally mistaken.

Dr. Aiken, who is resigning to accept a position as associate in philosophy at Columbia University, declared that the tradition of liberal education and free inquiry is a kind of microcosm of the democratic spirit and method. "For herein," he says, "lies a faith in the procedures of rational inquiry and experience, a faith in the essential reasonableness of the human mind and its capacity to arrive at truth without compulsion, a willingness to submit all ideas and theories, however 'highfalutin,' at the court of public fact and public examination, an insistence upon tolerance and freedom, and equality of opportunity in the acquisition of knowledge."

SUNDAY 3 P.M.
GENERAL TIRE
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Spectacular Broadway Musical Comedy Star
JOSEPHINE HULL
Star of the Comedy "HARVEY"
Ted Cole, baritone, General Tire Chorus, Trio and General Tire Orchestra, Bobby Norris conducting
from NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL HALL
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Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	"What's Cooking?": Variety show; Music pgm	News; Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri" ..
12:15	John Boles, guest	Farm and Home Makers	"Man on the Farm" ...	News service	"Potpourri": News ....
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood: drama	Farm and Home Makers	"Man on the Farm" ...	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
12:45			4-H Club Program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music ..
1:00	Grand Central Station: dr.; Talk ..	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead": dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies .....
1:15	Country Journal ..	Spotlight on Youth	"One of the 28th"	"Views and Reviews"..	"Kick Conga" .....
1:30	Country Journal ..	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands" ....
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program ..	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch..	Parade of Bands: News
2:00	Report to Nation:	Autumn Serenade	"Musicana"	Charles Hodges, news .	Sports program .....
2:15	drama: interviews	Cambridge Rindge - Re-	"Musicana"	Brown-Holy Cross foot-	Sports; music; news...
2:30	'Pan America Calling": music	vere High football	"Week-End Function" ...	ball game	Sports program .....
2:45		Cambridge Rindge - Re-	Ohio State-Great Lakes	Brown-Holy Cross foot-	Sports program .....
3:00	News service	vere High football	football game; Bill	ball game	Pepper Shaker .....
3:15	Melody in the Sky	Cambridge Rindge - Re-	Stern, commentator ..	Brown-Holy Cross foot-	News service .....
3:30	Showtime Matinee.	vere High football	Ohio State-Great Lakes	ball game	Political talk .....
3:45	Showtime Matinee.	Cambridge Rindge - Re-	football game: Bill	Brown-Holy Cross foot-	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00	"Follies": Evelyn	vere High football	Stern, commentator ..	ball game	Fats Waller's Orch....
4:15	Howe, mc.; News.	Cambridge Rindge - Re-	Ohio State-Great Lakes	Brown-Holy Cross game	Count Basie's Orch. ...
4:30	Columbia Concert.	vere High football	football game: Bill	Notre Dame - University	Bob Chester's Orch. ...
4:45	Columbia Concert.	Rindge-Revere football.	Stern, commentator ..	of Wisconsin football.	Sam Donahue's Orch...
5:00	Columbia Concert.	Concert Music	Ohio State-Great Lakes	Notre Dame - University	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15	Columbia Concert.	WHDH Studio Orch. ...	football game	of Wisconsin football.	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:30	Philadelphia Orch.	WHDH Studio Orch. ...	"Story to Order" ...	Notre Dame-Wisconsin.	Harry James' Orch. ...
5:45	E. Ormandy, con.	Nancy Martin, songs ..	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orch.	News service .....
6:00	Page One: News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports ..	Digest, Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	"Election Issues"	'Answer from Joe': Philippine Invasion Prog'm	Symphony of Melody ...	Fred Foye's H. S. Sports	March to Victory .....
6:45	World Today News		Rep. State Committee	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Rep. State Com; Sp nws	World's Great Novels:	American Eagles in	Political talk .....
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	"Gulliver's Travels" ..	Britain: interviews	News service .....
7:30	"America in Air".	"Meet Your Navy"	"Ellery Queen": drama ..	"Confidentially Yours".	Bing Crosby, songs ...
7:45	"America in Air"	"Meet Your Navy"	"Ellery Queen": drama	Ernest Pisco, Interview	Eddie Barrie's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show:	Early Am. Dance Music	Rudy Vallee Show: Edith	Frank Singiser, news ..	Religious program ....
8:15	Ted Lewis, guest.	Early Am. Dance Music	Gwynne; guest stars	Independent Voters	Religious program ....
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Or.;	Truth or Consequence:	Detroit Symphony Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch ....
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	S. Koussevitzky, con.:	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	Karl Krueger, cond.	Royal Light Quartet ..
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Luboshutz - Nemenoff,	National Barn Dance;	Rep. Clare Boothe Luce:	Classical Album: Don
9:15	Frank Sinatra; J.	soloists: Schon. Theme	music; comedy; orch..	Republican State Com.	Cossacks program
9:30	Edwards; chor; or	President Roosevelt ...	President Roosevelt	Political Rally From	Classical Album: Don
9:45	Serenade: Jessica	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Boston, Mass.	Cossacks program
10:00	Dragonette: Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	"Results, Inc.," mys-	News service
10:15	J C Flippen's 'Correction, Please' ..	Musical Autographs	Billie Burke, guest ..	tery drama	'The Lonesome Drifter'
10:30	J. Edward Walsh	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Ole Opry; Whitey	"Mysterious Traveler":	Sammy Kaye's Orch....
10:45		"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	dramatic sketch	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dramatic sketch	Weather; Off the Record	Shady Valley Jamboree:	Ray Noble's Orch. .....
11:30	Frankie Carle's Or	Fishermen's program ..	"I Sustain the Wings"	Smoothies; Coon Creek	Day's End: music .....
11:45	Frankie Carle's Or	Concert in Miniature ..	AAFTC Bond drama	Four; soloists; orch.	Day's End: News .....

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies".	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	.....
8:15	Religious program ..	Church in the Wildwood	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers ..	.....
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour: speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling" ...
8:45	Circle; Lullabies	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist ...	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup ..	Religious program	Waltz Time .....
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air ...	Religious program	Religious services .....
9:30	gan; guests	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet ...	Network speaker	Religious services .....
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet ...	Network speaker	Morning Melodies .....
10:00	Christian Science	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit ..	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies .....
10:15	Pgm.; talk:; music	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit ..	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Edward A Teichert	Park Street Church	"Your Radio Reporter"	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner: recordings
10:45	"Deep South"	Services; speaker	"It's Show Time"	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	"The Eternal Light":	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker .....
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	'Jacob and the Indians'	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker .....
11:45	ing; guest sp'kers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple .....
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music.	Religious program	News service .....
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Musical program	Religious program	The Hellenic Associa-
12:30	Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday..	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	tion of Boston; spkrs.
12:45	People to People.	Matinee of Yesterday..	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Hellenic Association.
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Clayte Hazelwood	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse..
1:15	Revue; music	Hawaiian Music	Archbishop R J Cushing	Religious program	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	Ira A. Hirschmann	Cavalcade of Song	Views & Interviews ...	'Tobin for Gov. Com.'	Joseph Tall's Hour ....
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Sunday Serenade	'Tobin for Gov. Com.'	Joseph Tall's Hour ....
2:00	'Matinee Theater':	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love," dra-	Republican State Com.	"Three-Quarter Time"
2:15	with Victor Jory.	Cavalcade of Song	matic sketch	Band Parade	"Three-Quarter Time"
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	John Charles Thomas;	Bill Cunningham	Christian Science Pro-
2:40	World News; CBS	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Ray Dorey's Music Shop	gram; talk; music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	George Hicks, comment	World News; Upton	"Thanks to America":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Music; Leland Stowe ..	Close; Roy Shield's Or.	soloists; orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	cond.; Yehudi Me-	Ethel Barrymore as	'The Army Hour': pick-	'Nick Carter": detec-	Religious program ....
3:45	nuhin, solo; Men-	"Miss Hattie": drama	ups from Training Cen-	tive drama	Religious program ....
4:00	delssohn Violin	"Off the Record"	ters throughout the	"Your America": Solo-	Treasury Varieties ....
4:15	Concerto; Piston.	"Off the Record"	world; speakers	ists, chorus, orch....	Treasury Varieties ....
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Sunday at 4:30": Ar-	"What's the Name of	Treasury Varieties ....
4:45	Gladys Swarthout	S. Koussevitzky, con.:	thur Fiedler's Orch.	That Song?": quiz	Treasury Varieties ....
5:00	Family Hour: Pa-	Mary Small Revue;	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"You Can't Take It	Religious program ....
5:15	trice Munsel; Reed	drama; "Junior Miss";	Arturo Toscanini, con.	With You"; drama ..	Religious program ....
5:30	Kennedy; or.; dr.	"Hot Copy"; drama ...	Beethoven's First and	"The Shadow"; drama.	Hawaiian music .....
5:45	William Shirer	"Hot Copy"; drama	Eighth Symphonies	"The Shadow"; drama.	News service .....
6:00	"Ozzie and Har-	Paul Whiteman's Or.;	Religious program	'Quick as a Flash': Quiz	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	riet"; comedy ..	Gertrude Niesen; Roy	Religious program	show; Ken Roberts, mc	light Services; speaker
6:30	Fanny Brice; H.	Rogers; Ralph Ed-	The Great Gildersleeve,	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama .....
6:45	Stafford; comedy.	wards; Joe E. Brown	starring Hal Peary	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama .....
7:00	Kate Smith Hour:	News commentator	Jack Benny Show: Roch-	Cleveland Orchestra, V.	Classical Album: J.
7:15	Shirley Booth; It	Russell Davenport; Pol.	ester; Phil Harris	Goischmann, cond; De-	Strauss' waltzes ....
7:30	Pays to Be Ignor-	"Quiz Kids"; Desire	Bandwagon; D. Powell	bussy's 'La Mer'; Mo-	Classical Album: J.
7:45	rant cast	Defauw, guest m. c....	mc; chorus; or.; News	zart Serenade; Strauss	Strauss' waltzes ....
8:00	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Greenfield Village Chapel	Bergen-McCarthy; Effie	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Dorothy Thompson, nws	Klinker; Orson Welles	tion Board: human in-	Service: speaker .....
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Joe E. Brown"; Stop	One Man's Family	terest pgm: gst panel.	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	or Go Quiz Show	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news .	Service: speaker .....
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell, news	Manhattan Merry - Go -	John Baker, tenor; guest	Revival Hour .....
9:15	gest: dr.; music.	"Hollywood Mystery	Round; orch.; songs	soloist; E. Dvonch, con	Revival Hour .....
9:30	Jas. Melton Show:	Time"; drama	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news ...	Revival Hour .....
9:45	Grace Moore, gst.	Hollywood Reporter ..	Familiar Music	"Music & Relaxation"	Revival Hour .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The Goodwill Hour":	News bulletins .....
10:15	It"; quiz program	ring William Bendix .	Or.; soloists	John J. Anthony, cond	Irish melodies .....
10:30	"We, the People";	Freeling Foster's "Keep	Jackie Gleason-Les Tre-	"The Goodwill Hour"	"Pan Americana"; mus.
10:45	interviews; music.	Up With the World"	mayne Show; music ..	Independent Voters Com	Voice of the Army ....
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Dance Session .....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session .....
11:30	V. Monroe's Orch..	Message of Israel	Pacific Story; Drama,	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music .....
11:45	V. Monroe's Orch.	Musical Moment; News	"The Long March"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News talk ..

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast at Sardi's:	"Road of Life": sk....	News service	Studio speaker .....
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": drama ...	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments ...	"Now Voyager": drama	"Happy Joe and Ralph"	John Kiley, organ ...
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum": sk	Imogene Wolcott: songs	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith: talk..	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news ...	Dude Ranch: music ....
12:15	"Big Sister": sk..	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	"You're Telling Us" ...	News service	Polka Time; News ....
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Sen. John H. Bankhead	Marjorie Mills, women's	Morgan Five; Music ..	Drama and Music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news ..	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	"Off the Record"	"Wax Museum"	'D-Day to Germany': Re-	Kick Conga .....
1:30	B. Flynn, news ..	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	port by John Thompson	Curtain Time, with
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk.	Fishermen's program ..	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News ..
2:00	Serial drama	Studio orchestra	'The Guiding Light': sk	Cedric Foster, news ...	Sports comments .....
2:15	"Two on a Clue"..	Mystery Chef: talk ..	'Today's Children': sk..	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music; News ...
2:30	Serial drama	Vincent Clancey, songs.	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program .....
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	"Real Stories"; drama	"Melody Moments";
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Women of America" ..	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies .....
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time...	H. Hayes; Rep. Women.	"Two Keyboards"	News service .....
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"Easy Rhythms"	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk .....
3:45	Studio program ..	Music; Listen, Milady..	"Right to Happiness"..	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; songs .	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News; Ted. Powell's Or.
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Rep. State Com.; Music	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:30	Talk about children	News commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"; drama	"Widder Brown"; sk	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Will Bradley's Or
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sk. ...	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sk ..	"Superman"; sketch	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	'Tom Mix"; sketch	News service .....
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music .....
6:15	L. Murray's music	Newscasts; Music	Embarkation Port Band	News; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Band; Sports	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; J. Harsch ..	Rep State; Commun; tlk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Lou Holtz: music	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show ..	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk .. ..
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show ..	News of the World	John Corcoran, Political	News service .....
7:30	Bob aHwk's 'Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger";	Art Amadon, songs	Francis E. Kelley, Pol..	Dinah Shore, songs ...
7:45	to the Yanks'	western dramatization.	Frontier Headlines	Republican State Com.	Clem Norton, talk ....
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter..	News commentator	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sk ..	"Girl Lincoln Loved"	Gregor Ziemer, talk ..	Eddie Barry's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"Blind Date" with Ar-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45	vue"; songs; News	lene Francis, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Orch	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	R. Salinger, news ....
9:00	Theater: Gary	"David Harding, Coun-	Nelson Eddy, baritone;	Gabriel Heatter, news .	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15	Cooper in "The	terspy"; dramatization	Don Voorhees' Orch.	'Screen Test"	thoven's Quartet No. 15
9:30	Story of Dr. Was-	Gene Kruna's Orch. ...	"Information Please";	"Human Adventure";	in A minor .....
9:45	sell"	Band; Story Teller	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Chicago Univ. Roundt.	Classical Album .....
10:00	Guild: Signe Has-	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news .	News service .....
10:15	so: "Ninotchka" .	Ted Malone, comment ..	hold Schmidt; Orch..	Paul Schubert, comment	Vocal Trio .....
10:30	Johnny Morgan ..	James Byrnes; Demo-	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz Show;	Mrs. Bella Fromm, Int.	Larry Clinton's Orch..
10:45	Variety Show	cratic National Com.	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Musical programs	Dolly Dawn's Orch. ...
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast; Sports News.	News; N. Eddy, news ..	News service	Glen Gray's Orch. ....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Presenting H. Horlick.,	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Earl Hines' Orch. .. ..
11:30	Johnny Long's Or.	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or..	Day's End: music ....
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or..	Day's End: music ....

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne — 8:00 a. m. — News. VLC, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m. — Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London — 8:00 p. m. — American Eagle in Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comemnts in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Transatlantic Quiz. U. S. A. vs. Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Raymond Lovell in "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Sunday, Oct. 22

Melbourne—8:00 a. m—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Weekly Commentary: J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Pillars of Freedom: "Bread and Work." C. B. E. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84., 2.53 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Dorset Farmer." Ralph Wightman. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Sunday October 22

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican
6:45 p. m.—WBZ—State Committee, Stuart Rand, speaker
7:00 p. m.—WHDH—State Committee
9:00 p. m. — WNAC — Rep. Clare Boothe Luce, for State Committee, from Boston, Massachusetts.
Democratic
8:15 p. m. — WNAC — Massachusetts Independent Voters for Roosevelt and Truman.
9:30 p. m. — WHDH and WBZ — Franklin D. Roosevelt addressing Foreign Policy Association, New York City

Sunday
Republican
2:00 p. m. and 10:45 p. m. — WNAC —State Committee
Democratic
1:30 p. m.—WNAC—Tobin for Governor Committee
7:15 p. m.—WHDH—Russell Davenport for Independent Republican Committee for Roosevelt.
10:45 p. m.—WNAC — Quentin Reynolds for Independent Voters' Committee of Arts & Sciences for Roosevelt.
Socialist Labor
1:30 a. m. — WEEI — Edward A. Teichert, Presidential candidate

Monday
Republican
3:15 p. m.—WBZ—Helen Hayes, for Women's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts.
Democratic
12:30 p. m.—WHDH—Sen. John H. Bankhead, for National Committee.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Copley — "Harvey," by Mary Chase. Starring Frank Fay. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"No Way Out," by Owen Davis. Featuring Robert Keith, Irene Hervey, Viola Frayne and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Rebecca," by Daphne Du Maurier. Featuring Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed and Diana Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Extra matinee next week, Wednesday.
Wilbur—"Violet," by Whitfield Cook. Presented by Albert Margolies

Women's Clubs Federation To Hold Conference in Quincy

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Quincy Women's Club will be hostess to the Eastern Regional Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs next Tuesday. Clubs in the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Districts will be represented, and Mrs. Edwin Troland, State President, will preside.

Part of both the morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to the presentation of department programs by the new department chairmen of the State Federation. Chief speaker at an International Relations Forum conducted in the afternoon by Mrs. Harold H. Given, Chairman of that Department, will be Col. Wellington Furlong.

A cafeteria luncheon will be served by the hostess club at 12:30. Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess, President of the Quincy Club, will welcome the guests at the opening session at 10:30 a. m.

Brookline League

The first in a series of open meetings planned by the Brookline League of Women Voters will be held on Monday at Harvard Church, Marion Street, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of its Joint Legislative and Town Affairs Committee. Candidates of all the political parties from the tenth District have been invited to speak. Judge Lawrence Brooks, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, will preside. Mrs. George Acheson is general chairman.

One of the Brookline League's chief local affairs projects this winter will be a thorough study of the report of the National Recreation Association on Brookline. According to Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, President, the League plans to co-operate with other groups to support any sound proposals for a town-wide recreation program.

Monday Programs

The Fortnightly of Winchester—Dr. Hugh Robinson, formerly of Tung Chow, China, will tell of his experiences as a Japanese prisoner. Mrs. William C. Cusack is chairman of hostesses.

Brookline Woman's Club—Art Day, Whitney Hall, 2 p. m., will feature a dance program by Russell Curry. Mrs. E. W. Billman, Art Chairman, will preside.

Boston Ruskin Club—The Rev. John Coucouzas, Dean of the Greek Cathedral, Ruggles Street, will give a talk on "Homer," Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

'War Fund Sunday' Set

From Greater Boston pulpits appeals will issue on behalf of the Greater Boston United War Fund on Sunday, Oct. 29, the day before the 1944 drive begins. The day has been designated United War Fund Sunday.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The Mother Church
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, OCT. 22, WILL BE
"PROBATION AFTER DEATH"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 83 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45 (Except 2nd Sun.)	7:45 (2nd Wed.)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	11:00	8:00
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Pkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

Christian Science Reading Rooms—The Mother Church
8 Milk Street
84 Boylston Street, Little Building, Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
1316 Beacon Street, Brookline
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Fishing Craft Phone Service To Be Resumed

Radio telephone equipment may again be used with some restrictions by fishing vessels after a long ban due to security precautions necessitated by the war, it was disclosed by the Market News Service at Boston of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Authority to use the radio telephone for exchange of certain types of commercial information was granted by the Secretary of the Navy, following the request filed by the Co-ordinator of Fisheries.

Uses to which the radio telephone may be put include the exchange between ship and shore of information and instructions needed to schedule landings, so that vessel arrivals can be spread more evenly through the week, the announcement explained.

Thus it will be possible to avoid such conditions as occurred during the week of May 22, when 1,840,000 pounds of fish were landed at Boston on Monday; 195,000 to 325,000 on the three mid-week days; 640,000 on Friday and none on Saturday. Smoothing out the landings will make possible more expeditious handling of fish and provide more regular work in the shore processing plants.

Commercial use will be limited to shore-to-ship and ship-to-shore transmissions; Masters of fishing vessels may call their agents or owners through regular established coastal telephone facilities to report the catch on board and the distance in steaming hours from the home port. Owners and agents on shore may originate calls to their vessels for the purpose of instructing them where and when to make port.

Radio transmissions from ship to ship will not be authorized. Owners or agents of vessels of the New England fishing fleet must submit separate applications for a permit for each individual vessel to the Commandant of the First Naval District.

Forms and instructions for filling them out may be obtained from E. H. Cooley of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association at the Boston Fish Pier, the Federal Market News Service of the Fish and Wildlife Service on Northern Ave., the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce, and several representatives of the office of the Co-ordinator of Fisheries.

9 Bay State Men In Naval Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The names of 9 Massachusetts men were among 226 casualties of the United States naval forces announced today by the Navy Department.

The Massachusetts men are:

Almong, Thomas Arnold, Corp., United States Marine Corps. Wounded. Fall River.
Anderson, Bruce Elton, Lieut., United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Wollaston.
Bratsos, George F., Pfc. United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Boston.
Brideau, Leo J. H., Pfc. United States Marine Corps. Killed. Leominster.
Buckner, James E., Private, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. South Hingham.
Coates, Harry A. Jr., Pfc. United States Marine Corps. Killed. Greenfield.
Lawless, Martin Joseph, Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve. Missing. Roxbury.
Moore, George Joseph, Boatswain, United States Navy. Wounded. Lawrence.
Shepherd, George Lester, Jr., Machinist's Mate, Third Class, United States Naval Reserve. Missing. Pittsfield.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Saturday, October 21, 1944

Ballroom Dancing, Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only. Orchestra.
Officers Dances, 8 p. m. Copley Plaza Ballroom. Given by Army and Navy Officers Club. Ruby Newman. 74c—Copley Square Officers Club, Non-members 50c. Orchestra—Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street. Chappy Arnold's Music—J. W. B. Commodore Hotel Lenox, Bartholomew.
Dances with Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Manory's—Buddies Club—North Station Club, Jr. Hostesses, Coeds—Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's—Y. W. C. A.—Seamen's Club—Affil. Jewish Youth, N. E. Mutual Hall—J. W. B. Club—Y. M. C. Union—Temple Place Club.
Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses, Buddies Club—Esplanade Service Club, Tea Dance 4 p. m.—J. W. B. Club, Symphonic Record Hour, 2 p. m.—Christian Science Center, 80 Boylston Street. Social 7:30 p. m.—Chas. "Y." "Siesta," 5-8 p. m.
American-Scandinavian Dance, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.
Sketching, Buddies Club, 3 p. m.—J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Free Photos—Temple Place Club, 3 p. m.—Y. M. C. Union, by Orr, 2-5 p. m.
Concert, Gardner Museum, 280 The Fenway, 2:45 p. m.
Movies, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m., Baseball, Track and other sports.
Language Instructions, Y. M. C. Union, French lessons, 8 p. m., Russian lessons, 9 p. m.

Sunday, October 22, 1944

Services in Boston Churches. Information at all Clubs.
Vesper Services, Salvation Army, 180 Federal Street, 6 p. m. (Buffet supper, 7 p. m.) Free.
Open House, Atlantic Service Club, Jr. Hostess Club—Guest Hostesses—Buddies Club, Tea Dance 2:30 p. m.—Y. M. C. Union, Symphonic Record Hour, 2-6 p. m.—J. W. B. Club, Symphonic Record Hour, 2 p. m. Tea Dance 4 p. m.—Club, Coffee Hour, 5 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. Esplanade Service Club Tea Dance, 4 p. m.—Seamen's Club, Temple Place Club, Coffee Hour, 5 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. Y. M. C. A., Supper 6:30 p. m.—Chas. "Y" Supper 6:30 p. m.—Ruggles Street Club, Coffee Hour, 6:30 p. m. David Tucker, guest artist.
Dances with Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's—Buddies Club—North Station Club, International Institute, Long's—Y. W. H. A., 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury.
Sketching, North Station Club by Glenna, 6 p. m.—Ruggles Street Club, by Wilson, 3 p. m., Silhouettes by Collins, 4 p. m.—Y. M. C. A., 3 p. m.—Y. M. C. Union, by Dawn Deero, 2-6 p. m.
Officers Open House, Army and Navy Officers Club, 1:30-11 p. m. Buffet Supper—Copley Square Officers Club, 2-11 p. m. Tea 3 p. m.
Concert, Gardner Museum, 280 The Fenway, 2 p. m.
Dance Instruction, J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Arthur Murray.
Gallery Talks, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue. "Museum Treasures," 3 p. m., "Old Wedgewood," 4 p. m. "Go With the Gang to the Football Game," Leave Chas. "Y," 1:45 p. m.

HAZEL BOONE School of Dancing
Classes and Private Lessons in all types of Dancing for Children and Adults.
New classes forming: Junior High School Class, Friday, 5:00-6:00 (starting October 6th); High School Class, Fridays, 7:00-8:00 (starting October 20th); Special Class for Women and Business Girls, 8:00-9:00 p. m. (starting Tues., October 10th). For further information call Com. 5630 or Asp. 4993, 1126 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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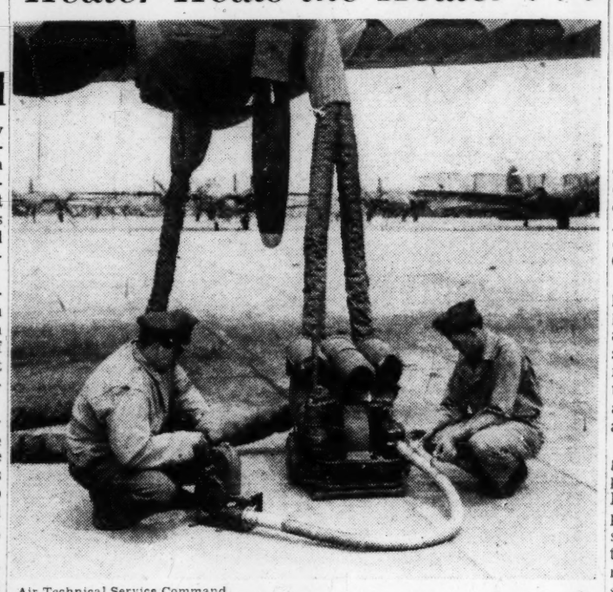

Air Technical Service Command

Heater Stirs Air Engines in Cold Weather

The small, portable, hand-operated heater in the left foreground, developed by the Air Technical Service Command, is used to warm up the motor of the big heater on the right, which is susceptible to Arctic temperatures. The big heater, in turn, warms up the aircraft engine through canvas tubes seen in the background. In extreme weather, the warming-up process requires up to half an hour before the airplane engines are "turned over."

Powerful Little 'Warmer-Up' Solves One Airplane Problem

Heat in volume enough to fill a six-room house and generated by a heater smaller than a domestic furnace stirred the engines of the North Atlantic anti-submarine air patrol and planes operating in the Aleutians against the Japanese, the Boston area Office of the Air Technical Service Command disclosed today.

A compact unit, the heater delivers its BTUs of thermal energy through canvas tubes to the aircraft engines which are themselves enclosed in canvas covers. Application of heat loosens the cold-stiffened engine oils and brings the cylinder heads into engine warming-up temperature.

The Air Forces' Anti-Submarine Command, which was deactivated in August, 1943, used these heaters to warm up the engines of their Liberators and Mitchells on their anti-submarine sweeps over the North Atlantic from Otis Field and Westover, Mass., and Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H., it was divulged. The Civil Air Patrol, which also had coastal anti-submarine patrols operating out of Falmouth, Mass., Portland and Bar Harbor, Maine, stated that it would never have been able to get started without these gadgets to make CAP motors "tick over."

A combat airplane, the ATSC pointed out, sitting on the ground in arctic temperatures, is one of the most helpless pieces of fighting equipment in the world. Low temperatures, it explained, cause tools to freeze to a mechanic's bare hands, for instance, or, if he wears gloves, he will waste time trying to accomplish a simple task.

The use of aircraft under such conditions of extreme cold represented one of the earliest engineering problems of the Air Force. One of the prime factors in the success of the Russian winter drive in 1943 was the ability of the Soviets to get their planes into the air under arctic conditions, the ATSC reported.

When the AAF moved into the Northlands the Air Technical Service Command, called in upon the problem, developed at its Wright Field laboratories a heater which could throw off enough energy to heat a six-room house.

By employing a warm air principle the heater, it was pointed out, eliminates fire hazards. In the early days of the war ground crews in cold areas used blow torches to thaw out engines, but the open flame of the torch was a fire hazard.

The ASTC even invented a smaller portable hand operated heater to warm the engine on the bigger heater which was also susceptible to cold.

7½ Pounds of Butter on Ice Steals Show of Postwar Home

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Decor in the Postwar Modern House currently on display on the fourth floor of the Paine Furniture Company in Boston makes a very dramatic "swish" but it wasn't this that convinced me, it was a postwar house—it was the 7½ pounds of butter in the refrigerator.

Well, there actually wasn't any butter but in that form of delightful nonsense in which decorators love to indulge, they had put dummy packages equal to 7½ pounds in the refrigerator. Two pounds were made up into those super-fancy packages of pats all ready for the table. The couple for whom this house was designed, you can see, are doing rather well. Is this a reaction from sorry no butter now, or some of that postwar "inflation" I have heard about?

But, seriously, the home is being presented by Paine's in collaboration with Mademoiselle Magazine as their ideas—not final suggestions—in what the postwar home ought to look like inside. In fact, its unorthodox color combinations sometimes puzzle the more conservative older folks, but the young people "eat it up," the woman in charge of the house told inquirers.

No Peep Holes for Windows

In six rooms are shown the contemporary and undoubtedly future use of wide windows, providing plenty of light, easy-to-clean floors, simple rugs, the contrasts of solid colors and emphasis of figured and striped fabrics, patterned mirrors, water color paintings, and bric-a-brac upon single-colored walls which highlight contemporary home decoration. Only the bathroom is missing in this display and that is because of the shortage of plumbing materials and fixtures, I learned.

You should see what has become of the old-fashioned beanpot in this house. Now the traditional one in New England is an uncompromising thick crockery model with a dark brown band around the top. But in this kitchen it has become a more delicate yellowish affair with pinkish-brown tops in graduated sizes. Yes, they use 'em now for sugar, flour, and spices! There are matching ones on the stove for cooking, and individual casseroles to bring right onto the table.

And, if the woman who occupies this house has gone completely modern, she has a Sandwich glass background. For she hides the kitchen soap, wire scourers, and other little kitchen accessories hard to find a place for in milk-glass hen-on-nest compotes.

One is attracted by the "Mr. and Mrs." desk in the living room, which is done, of all things, in blue and green, colors which ordinarily clash, but which are combined beautifully here. The desk is in its own alcove facing a tremendous triple-windowed bay. It is blond—or is it blonde?—oak and is set on one of those new beige shag rugs—the kind that looks as if it needed a haircut—if you want to "cut a rug," start here. The couple sit tete-a-tete, and the desk contains writing materials to conduct correspondence mutually, read mutually undisturbed, or go over domestic financial affairs.

The wife reads, according to the display laid out on her side of the desk, Bride's Magazine, House Beautiful, Town and Country, and Charm. Nothing radical there. The man reads Fortune, Time, Boston Business, and Nation's Business. Evidently a solid citizen. What, no Mademoiselle! Tsk! Tsk! Oh, there it is over on a special bulletin board outside the house.

No woman, I have heard it said, ever gets enough closet space in a house. Yet in the ample closets of this postwar house, there is certainly nothing postwar about the way in which the lady's hatboxes have begun to overflow into her husband's closet. They must be lady's hatboxes, because what upstanding member on the breadwinner side would ever be caught on the street with a Best & Co. hatbox—without a good reason?

No Crackers in Bed Now

At last, here is a decorator who frankly admits that some people like to snack in their bedrooms before they go to sleep. There are collapsible "snack tables" for that purpose. And that ought to dispose of that "crackers in bed" gag.

The hobby room of this house indicates rather musical tastes for this couple have a Hardman-Peck minipiano, and a built-in radio-phonograph with record album shelves. On one wall the wife—no doubt—has thumbtacked all the forthcoming symphony and "Pops" programs, ballet and theater playbills. Even The Christian Science Monitor's lists of Esplanade Concerts and its Radio Timetable are pinned up.

"At last," I exclaimed, discovering the wide cabinet doors leading to the space under the two banks placed end to end along the wall, "a place to put my skiis, skates, tennis rackets, lantern slides, and movie films!"

Undoubtedly an improvement over the cluttered closet made famous by "Fibber McGee" of radio. But I can surely hear my patient little wife being asked, one day, "Darling, where on earth do you suppose my ski poles are . . .?"

Woman to Sew Needed

Women who can sew and who have some spare time to give to war work, are needed by the British War Relief Society, 17 Arlington Street, Boston, to help repair used clothing and make new garments for children. Work can be taken home if preferred.

School Public-Relations Program Urged

The following story presents further details of the first report of the Strayer Survey of the Boston schools directed by Dr. George D. Strayer.

Boston citizens generously devote $16,000,000 a year to the education of their children, and this entitles them to full and continuous knowledge of what the money is being spent for, in the opinion of the Strayer School Survey Commission.

It found no planned program of public relations in the school department. It found the school staffs and the heads of the system conscious of their obligation in this respect, but the means of telling the people what the schools are and are not doing, fragmentary and mostly unplanned.

The schools stand to benefit by good public relations, the report points out. An enlightened public, kept informed of the schools' problems, can be counted on for support, not only in efforts for betterment, but in the daily achievement of its purposes. For example, says the report in discreet terms, "perhaps other agencies than the school are destroying the influences for good exerted by the school."

Program Outlined

This is not to be accomplished solely through newspaper publicity, the survey declares. Clean, well-kept schoolyards and buildings, and well-behaved children going to and from school help influence public opinion favorably, it declares.

Local school newspapers, printed and edited by the pupils, are another means. But most important of all is the regularly issued report from the School Committee and Superintendent. The Strayer Commission believes the public is entitled to "at least an annual, readable, attractive, and informative document which presents officially . . . the activities, accomplishments, and needs of the schools."

As an alternative in Boston, it suggests brief reports issued at intervals during the year, short enough and interesting enough to be read from cover to cover by the ordinary taxpayer, whether he thinks he has a special interest in the schools or not.

The survey expresses a high regard for organizations of parents as mediums through which to acquaint parents with what is going on in the schools, or what ought to be going on and is not. It recommends "that the school staff and parents develop school-parent organizations far beyond what is now the case in Boston." Boston, incidentally, has no Parent-Teacher Association.

Schools Responsible

Finally, it advises the school system to teach, deliberately and purposefully, a renewed appreciation of free public schooling. "The public schools are a heritage of our democracy gained after much struggle over a long period of time," says the report.

"The schools have within their power the chance to develop future public attitudes toward public education to a marked degree" through today's pupils. These are the school committee and city council members of tomorrow, the voters and the taxpayers, who will decide what support the schools will receive in the future.

The Strayer Commission does not advocate a high-pressure staff of publicity men to do the job for Boston. Instead, it suggests a staff skilled in public relations who will provide technical assistance to the school administrative staff when there are documents to be prepared for public consumption; who will know how best to use the radio and the press; who can help the Home and School Association more effectively interpret the schools to the public; and who are capable of sustaining a continuous development of pride and esprit de corps in the school system itself.

Kearsage Group's Ball Is Oct. 27

Observance of Navy Day, a tradition with the Kearsage Association of Naval Veterans, will be at the Parker House this year, where the annual Navy Day ball will be held Oct. 27.

Plans call for a brilliant affair, expected to surpass all previous ones of the kind in the State. Guests are to include Governor Saltonstall; Mayor Tobin; Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Laurence F. Quigley, Commandant, Soldiers Home. All four are honorary members of the Association.

Admiral Theobald heads the list of ranking naval and military guests expected to attend. Interwoven into the party will be several interesting ceremonies, and the affair is expected to mark a notable event in the long and interesting history of the Association. General chairman is to be Holten Hansen.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tonight

Robert Friers will show his new color film travelogue "Mexican Holiday" in New England Mutual Hall, at 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

The Stradivarious Quartet will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m.
Mrs. Amos Brown will lecture at 3 p. m. on "Museum Treasures," and at 4 p. m. Mrs. Gorely will speak on "Old Wedgewood." Both will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts and are free to the public.
Free public lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C.S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Memorial Auditorium, Punchard High School, Bartlett Street, at Whittier Street Extension, Andover, at 3:30 p. m.
Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, 126 Arlington Street, Hyde Park, at 3:30 p. m.
The Rev. Wolcott Cutler will speak on "Historic Charlestown" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m. Open to the public.
Dr. James P. Warbasse will speak at the Charles Street Forum, on "What Price Profit Motive?" at 4 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C.S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Unitarian Church of Roslindale, 850 South Street, Roslindale, at 8 p. m.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit Simmons

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak to the students of Simmons College during the noon assembly Friday, Oct. 27, according to an announcement by Miss Sigrid Edge, Chairman of the College Assembly Committee.

The President's wife will be the first speaker in a series of talks on the problems of returning soldiers to civilian life. The series is sponsored by the Simmons chapter of the United States Student Assembly. Because of the limited capacity of the auditorium tickets of admission will be issued to students only.

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Sportswear

Americans Drive Into Philippines

Continued from Page 1

Leyte, blowing up pillboxes and attacking motor convoys.

The enemy Air Force, operating from the few fields in the Philippines which could be repaired between carrier-plane attacks, managed two scattered night raids against small units of the 600-ship convoy which carried the United States Sixth Army and Central Pacific units to the invasion.

A communiqué acknowledged a torpedo hit on one vessel of undesignated size.

The ground forcees, under immediate command of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, apparently encountered their most tenacious opposition just below Cancabato Bay at Palo.

There one correspondent reported seeing four landing ships and several smaller craft blown up by Nipponese shore guns and mortars.

Touch and Go For Several Hours

For several hours it was touch and go with the Americans jumping hip-deep into the water and sloshing ashore through a hail of machine-gun bullets while shells of the foe sent up geysers of water.

"Our ground forces are consolidating their beachhead positions and driving inland on all sectors," read the communiqué which General MacArthur issued shortly after he had stood in a truck, drenched by rain, before a hand microphone and urged the Filipinos to rise and strike blows to speed their hour of deliverance.

"Food and supplies have been landed on schedule against light opposition."

"Our ground casualties in the preliminary operation have been exceedingly light," the communiqué said.

General MacArthur, whose losing fight in 1942 was waged with a courageous but inadequately supplied garrison, deprived in the end of all air and naval cover, brought back to the Philippines the greatest mass of men, planes, warships, and tanks ever assembled in the Pacific.

The 600-ship convoy was reported to have carried at least as many as, and perhaps more than, the number of men landed on D-Day in Normandy.

Inasmuch as Prime Minister Winston Churchill has disclosed that nearly 250,000 men landed in France the first day, such a sizable force for the Philippines operation might well suggest that even greater operations, with more landings on other islands, are in the offing against the estimated 225,000 Japanese defending the Philippines.

Every report from the invasion scene, while varying in the degree of opposition detailed, placed the Americans on the move.

On the south end of Cancabato Bay one correspondent said the town of San Jose was in ruins as a result of the devastating bombardment from warships in Leyte Gulf which included the battleship California—the one the Japanese thought they sank at Pearl Harbor.

Enemy Aircraft Reported Destroyed

Both General MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported widespread destruction of enemy planes—pushing beyond 1,400 the total wiped out since Oct. 9 in the air offensive building up to the invasion—and more blows at Nipponese shipping.

In a communiqué at Pearl Harbor, Almiral Nimitz said naval air strikes, co-ordinated with the landings, resulted in knocking out 87 more planes, singing a large cargo ship and five small craft and damaging 23 ships and 28 small craft. His communiqué covered actions by planes of carrier task groups from the Central Pacific against Leyte, Cebu, and Negros Islands and the Manila area on Luzon.

General MacArthur's communiqué, reporting activities of carrier planes from the Seventh Fleet of the Southwest Pacific area, directed over "the inland waters of the central Philippines," said a 5,000-ton enemy tanker, a freighter-transport, 5 light naval craft and 11 barges were "bombed." The wordings of the communiqué suggested these were sunk inasmuch as it specified 2 5,000-ton fleet auxiliaries, 10 cargo vessels, 6 light naval craft, and small ships were "damaged" at a cost of two planes.

He also listed the destruction of 80 enemy planes on the ground.

General MacArthur announced the ground commanders helping him fulfill his vow of two years and seven months ago to return and liberate the Philippines.

Under General Kreuger are: the 10th Corps, headed by Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sebitz and the 24th Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge; the 3rd Engineers Amphibious Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. William Seavy; the 1st Battery Division of Maj. Gen. Verne B. Hart; the 7th Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold; the 24th Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving and the 9th Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley.

The massed naval might, unchallenged by any elements of the Japanese Fleet, brought together Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid of the Seventh Fleet, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., of the Third Fleet and Commodore John A. Collins of the Australian Squadron.

The constant air umbrella was supplied by the United States Far Eastern Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force, headed by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenny, and the Third Fleet carrier planes of Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Philippines Invasion Stirs Mrs. Wainright

By the Associated Press

Skaneateles, N. Y., Oct. 21

Mrs. Jonathan Wainwright, wife of the United States General on Bataan, said yesterday: "I am so excited I don't know what to do," over the news of the American invasion of the Philippines.

Mrs. Wainwright, who left the Philippines in May, 1941, on "about the last ship," said she last heard four weeks ago from her husband, now in a Japanese prison camp. She added that the letter "was written in February. There was no address on any letter. There have been only seven in 2½ years. The longest was 40 words—printed."

Prisoners:

8 Prison Camps In Philippines

Invasion of the Philippines brings liberty one step nearer for American soldier and civilian prisoners in eight camps operated by the Japanese in the Philippines.

The prison camps nearest to American forces now ashore at Leyte Island are two at Davao, on the island of Mindanao, one military and the other for civilians.

Five camps, three civilian and two military, are located on the main island of Luzon. The principal civilian camp is Santo Tomas University, in Manila. One military camp is at Puerto Princess on the Island of Palawan, the southwesternmost of the group.

Location of the camps was reported to the American Red Cross last July.

Other camps maintained by the enemy include six for military prisoners in Formosa. Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commander of American forces at the time the Philippines fell, has been reported at one of the Formosa camps.

Eastern Front:

Bombing of Dam Floods Nazi Lines

Allied planes breached the dam at a lake 25 miles northeast of Nancy Oct. 20, spreading a vast shallow sea of water across enemy communications.

Meanwhile, victorious American doughboys who captured Aachen were reported mopping up the last trapped Nazi remnants on the outskirts of the wrecked German city, preparing the way for a further drive toward the Rhine.

Between 500 and 1,000 Germans were believed resisting in isolated pockets. Approximately 2,000 were captured in the reduction of the city.

Above Antwerp, Canadian troops had advanced about five miles in their new northward offensive. Late reports placed them seven miles southeast of the Dutch town of Bergen op Zoom and its excellent harbor midway between Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The offensive, which jumped off Oct. 20, was another phase in Allied strategy to set up Antwerp as the supply port for the Western Front. Other Canadian forces are fighting to clear the entrance to the Schelde Estuary leading to the inland port.

A dispatch from the Vosges front in France said American and French infantrymen, after repulsing several German counterattacks, made new gains toward southwest Germany beyond newly captured Bruyeres and east of the Mosclotte River.

Eastern Front:

The red-starred tricolor of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) was raised in victory over the charred ruins of Belgrade. With the fallen Yugoslav Capital as a base, a powerful joint Yugoslav-Russian drive appeared to be shaping up toward Croatia's principal city of Zagreb.

Seared by nearly a week of fiery street fighting, Belgrade finally was purged Oct. 20 of the last nests of German resistance by the combined efforts of Yugoslav veterans and Soviet forces under Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin.

Meanwhile, Marshal Joseph Stalin also announced the capture of Hungary's third city—Debrecen—a conquest that broke the back of German resistance in eastern Hungary after a prolonged armored battle estimated to have cost the Germans and Russians a total of 1,000 tanks.

Official Russian silence still enveloped the East Prussian front. But this was not a source of surprise in Moscow, for when the news finally is released it is expected to be as sensational as the announcement of the Romanian drive in August.

Berlin announced that Red Army troops had penetrated 12 miles inside East Prussia on an 80-mile front. The Germans also said the Russians in Hungary had rolled 30 miles beyond Debrechen, reaching the rail town of Tiszacsege on the Tisza River some 85 miles east of the Capital.

The Fourth Ukranian Army Group under Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov was pouring down the Ruthenian highlands for a concentrated drive with the right wing of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army in an arc north of Budapest calculated to slice in half the German line between central Hungary and southern Slovakia.

Italy:

Eighth Army units burst through the rear guards of German parachute troops on the Adriatic sector in Italy and occupied the coastal town of Cesenatico, 13 miles above Rimini and 18 miles from Ravenna, their next coastal objective.

New Zealand and Canadian troops northeast of the fortress town and highway center of Cesena made similar swift advances. Cesena was occupied and Allied troops were clearing one last enemy pocket on the western outskirts of the town, which is 12 miles southeast of Forli, boyhood home of Mussolini, on the Rimini-Bologna road.

"Considerable progress has been made by troops of the Eighth Army in the Po Valley, north of the Rimini-Bologna road," the Allied communiqué said.

Greece:

British Patrols Nearing Lamia

British patrols are closing in on the Greek town of Lamia about 100 miles northwest of Athens, Allied headquarters announced.

German troops are believed to have withdrawn from the town. It is 65 miles beyond Thebes, which Allied troops were reported Oct. 20 to have occupied.

Leyte Island

Continued from Page 1

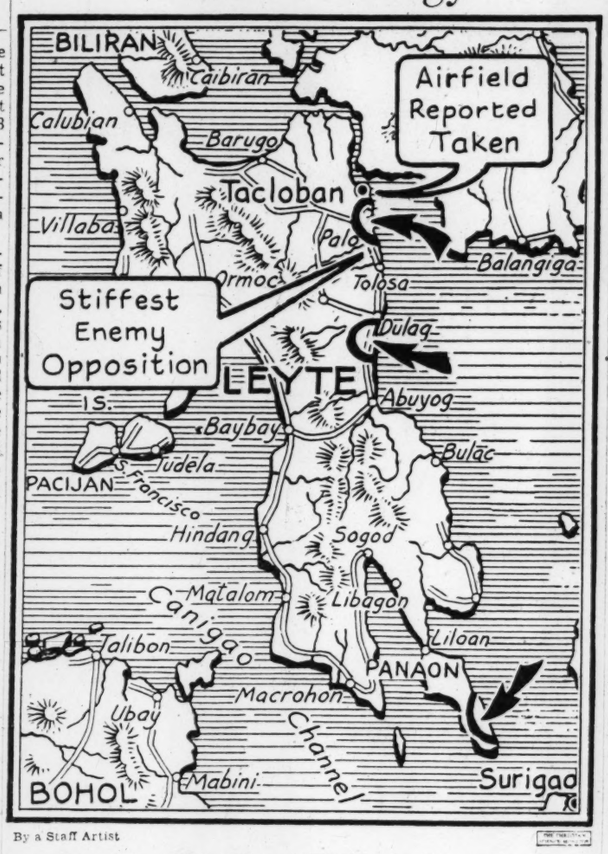
under the direction of Admiral Barbey.

Their beachhead was just south of the city of Tacloban, which is at the northern extremity of the eastern coast of Leyte. This beachhead takes in the towns of San Ricardo at the northern end and Palo at the southern end.

A second beachhead just to the south was seized by the ground forces formerly under Admiral Nimitz's Central Pacific Command but lent to General MacArthur for this operation. This second beachhead, where troops were landed under the direction of Admiral Wilkinson, encompasses the towns of San Jose and Dulag and is separated from the northern beachhead by 15 miles of coast line.

Philippine Highway 1 connects the two beachheads just inland from the coast. The northern landing force immediately threatened the city of Tacloban, about five miles north of the landing area, and also the eastern approaches to the long level Leyte Valley, which runs across in a northwesterly direction to the opposite coast and the key towns of Babington, Carigara, and Barugo.

Pacific Strategy



By a Staff Artist

Close-Up of Philippines

Arrows indicate points at which American liberation forces have established beachheads on Leyte Island in the central Philippines.

U. S. Forced To Shift Stand On de Gaulle?

Continued from Page 1

of France to the French Civil Administration, except the battle-front area in the east.

Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday that such a transfer is still under study though there can be no doubt but that it will come eventually.

Strong France Needed

There is an increasing realization here of the need for having a restored, strong, and revitalized France among the concert of big nations as soon as possible. And with recognition it is hoped here that French delegations will be welcomed on all military and European councils.

It has been agreed that French forces should participate in the military government of Germany. French representatives should also be in on drawing up plans for postwar Germany, for punishment of Nazi criminals, for blueprinting postwar Europe in all its respects.

The French are understandably more than a little irritated at the hesitations in Anglo-American diplomacy. General De Gaulle's recent speech in which he told the French that it was apparent that they alone could and must engineer their country's renaissance represents the French feeling of being let down diplomatically by their Allies.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, added pressure to the forces seeking full recognition by his New York speech in which he charged the President's "persistent refusal" to grant recognition was "contributing to the increasing chaos behind our lines." But by so doing he also made it politically difficult for the President to act before the elections.

French Quote Dewey

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—The French press published under big headlines yesterday the declaration by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, that President Roosevelt's "persistent refusal" to grant recognition to the Government of Gen. Charles De Goulle was contributing to civilian chaos in France.

(Governor Dewey said in a New York address Oct. 18 that "we need France in our councils and we need her now.")

The radical Socialist paper, L'Aurore, said that while it did not want to enter a discussion of American domestic affairs, "we can only say 'bravo,' and thanks."

The Communist newspaper, Humanite, published the remarks with the comment:

"We are pleased to publish this declaration on France by a representative of the Republican Party which was always hostile to Europe and responsible in great part for the defeat of efforts to organize collective security for the nations of the world."

De Gaulle Given More Power In 'Interior Zone' of France

Continued from Page 1

it is felt that this provides suitable occasion for announcing British recognition of General de Gaulle. This marks a forward step from the attitude taken by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his recent speech, when he looked forward to the future recognition of General de Gaulle but didn't indicate that he thought it was near.

Tied in With Moscow?

The decision to recognize General De Gaulle at this time may not be unconnected with the Moscow talks.

Russia has right along shown a readiness to deal with General de Gaulle.

Several of the smaller Allied powers have already accorded complete recognition.

What the American attitude will be is not known here. It is likely that British recognition would be withheld a short time in order to coincide with any action taken by the United States, but prolonged delay in London is improbable.

Few observers on the spot in Paris question the advisability of recognizing General De Gaulle at this stage. It is clearly impossible to question the fact that the present De Gaulle Government is accepted with a degree of unanimity by the French nation.

Withholding recognition any longer would only serve to antagonize the French people and complicate the task of developing good Franco-American relations in the future.

Would Help Relations

To accord recognition, even at this belated stage, would improve French feeling toward America as well as of course toward Britain. It would also tend to strengthen General De Gaulle's position in dealing with disorderly elements in the country.

Continued failure on the part of Washington to recognize the present French Provisional Government, especially if it went on after Britain had accorded it recognition, would strengthen the belief of many people in France today that American foreign policy toward France is under control of individuals still friendly to the completely discredited Vichy regime. In this connection the names of Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff of President Roosevelt, formerly United States Ambassador to the Vichy Government, and Robert D. Murphy, political adviser to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, are most frequently mentioned in Paris.

Two French Zones

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—In accordance with an Allied agreement the French Government yesterday by decree divided France into an eastern "military zone" and a western "zone of the interior," with the latter coming under full French control.

The line of demarcation runs from Boulogne to Ardennes, thence to the Rhone River and along the Rhone to Marseille, both cities remaining within the military zone.

It was acknowledged that there still is fighting within the interior zone. Gen. Edgar de Larminat was named commander of French forces operating against German nests of resistance on the Atlantic coast.

The action, which was envisaged in the agreements reached Sept. 25 in London by the French Provisional Government, the British Government and the Interallied Command, was authoritatively interpreted as meaning that the French now have full control over, among other things, movements within the interior zone and entry of the zone by civilians. The matter of entry, however, also is governed by the problem of getting transport to France and Allied permits.

France Needs Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—France's efforts to build up an army are seriously hampered by lack of equipment, according to André Diethelm, Minister for War in Gen. Charles de Gaulle's cabinet. In an interview quoted by the Paris newspaper, Liberation, M. Diethelm stated that plans had been made for the conversion of 250,000 members of the irregulars of the French Forces of the Interior into a regular fighting force. Both officers and men, the Minister said, were eager for active service. But the Government has no arms to give them.

"I asked General Marshall for some arms for the F. F. I.," M. Diethelm is quoted as saying, "but the results were not encouraging." The Allies, the Minister added, were supplying their own armies first.

Biak in Dutch Control Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Re-establishment of the Dutch administration on Biak Island, off Dutch New Guinea, has been described in Melbourne by Lieut. Col. Abdulkadir Widjojoadmodjo, commanding officer of the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration unit which landed on Biak a few hours after the first Allied invasion troops. According to the Netherlands Information Bureau, he told interviewers that the Administration on Biak and other islands of the Schouten group was functioning smoothly.

As soon as possible the Administration established schools. Feeding of the natives was simplified by the discovery of Japanese dumps containing a variety of food, including fish and canned fruit. N. I. C. A. men freed 650 of 920 Javanese brought to the Schoutens by the Japanese as members of the Heiho organization, a "volunteer" defense corps. Most of the remainder had passed on before the Allies landed.

Natives began to arrive, seeking food and assistance, on the second day after the landing. About 7,000 natives were eventually established on an island some miles off Biak with food and shelter. On Biak and other islands, the natives helped in building and malaria control. Others took part in patrol fighting, slaying about 500 Japanese and capturing about 150. The chief of the Japanese civil administration on the island was captured. When brought before Colonel Widjojoadmodjo, he bowed and said, "I think Tojo made a little mistake."

The Colonel said the Japanese had shown "bad psychology" in their treatment of the natives, who were very intelligent, with a high percentage of literacy. The Japanese had made no attempt to gain native sympathy, but had forced them to do hard labor, had cared nothing for their food or health, and had sent about 2,000 to Manokwari, on the mainland, to build fortifications. The Japanese had looted native plantations and had seized their gardens and fish.

Colonel Widjojoadmodjo is a member of the Javanese nobility. For nine years, until 1939, he was Charge d'Affaires for the Netherlands Government in Arabia. He founded a union of Indonesian civil servants and, when the Pacific war broke out, set up the civil defense of the native population of Java. Before his appointment to N. I. C. A. this year, he was in the United States on a special mission for the Netherlands Indies Government.

Cleveland Blast Has Heavy Toll

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—A multi-million dollar fire burned into its second day today here in a 50-block East Side area, its total damage undetermined.

Resulting from a series of thunderous explosions yesterday in the East Ohio Gas Company's $6,000,000 liquid gas storage plant, the toll in 12 hours soared to at least 42 fatalities and 83 missing.

An estimated 3,600 persons were made homeless by flames cascading on the heels of blasts which sent fire towering to a height of 2,600 feet.

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DES MOINES, IOWA

Soviet Drive Against Hungary Affects Slovakia and Ruthenia

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—The threat that Hungary may soon be caught in a vise between Soviet armies advancing from north, east, and south becomes daily nearer reality, with Soviet and Czechoslovak troops consolidating their gains on the western slopes of the Carpathians in Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Momentarily, however, main interest centers round developments in Ruthenia and Slovakia where for the past six weeks local Partisan movements have been playing important preparatory roles. In Slovakia the Partisan movement has definitely established itself as a source of danger to both the Germans and the puppet Slovak Government.

Members of the Slovak National Council now in London maintain that the Partisans control a quarter of all Slovakia and are menacing other parts dominated by Germans and the puppet regime of Dr. Stephen Tiso.

During the past three weeks they have been strengthened by a parachute brigade from among the Czechoslovak troops fighting on Russian territory and have been supplied with war weapons from the Soviet.

Airfield in Vital Area

The Partisans' headquarters are in Banska, Bystrica, where they control an airfield for landing in the valley of the river Vaha [Waag] which is an important demarcation area between Slovakia and Moravia.

The Partisans have been sabotaging communications along the most important railroad in Slovakia, namely, running east and west from Cadca to Kosice.

Four German divisions have been employed fighting the Slovak Partisans hitherto only with limited success. In fact the Germans in these days seem to claim as their greatest success in Slovakia the "liberation" of the ex-Bulgarian King Ferdinand who had been living quietly on one of the Coburg estates there.

Puppet Regime Weak

Slovakia has long been in a state of chaos, politically as well as militarily. The puppet regime of Dr. Joseph Tiso enjoys little confidence among the population, relying for its existence upon German support, with Dr. Franz Karmasin, leader of the German minority, dominating the situation.

Had Dr. Tiso any effective following then the Slovak army of two divisions should have been able to deal with the Partisans long ago. But the fact is that the majority of the Slovaks have long been looking for their salvation from the Czechoslovak government in London.

In fact, the whole Partisan movement has been organized and developed in closest co-operation with President Eduard Beneš and the Czechoslovak Government here.

When the history of these developments can be written the extent of closeness of this co-operation will be found amazing.

And later it will be found that the co-operation so effective in military activities will also be equally effective politically when the moment is ripe.

Some differences of opinion have been heard concerning the reasons why the Slovaks are fighting. Some maintain that these Slovaks are simply fighting for themselves, not for any new Czechoslovakia. But the answer has been supplied by representatives of the Slovak National Council now here.

Agreement Reported

Not only are they working in closest co-operation with President Beneš and the Czechoslovak Government say the Council delegates now here, but they also declare that an agreement on the future of the Czechoslovak state has been reached. In the postwar era, Slovakia will enjoy a large measure of decentralization under which the old charge of overcentralization on Prague will be eradicated.

The Slovak National Council consists, according to its own statement, of 50 per cent Socialists and Communists [in one party] and the rest Agrarians, Small Tradesmen Party and National Democrats. And they hope to establish an easy transfer to the new political state.

Outstanding from the viewpoint of military developments is the fact that neither the Germans nor the Tiso regime are able to supply the necessary troops and war matériel to deal with guerrilla activities. Yet another example of the serious German lack of manpower.

International Accord

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

American Passes the Gum

Private Eugene V. Webber of San Leandro, Calif., a member of an American infantry unit, passes a stick of chewing gum to a youngster in Luxemburg.

G. I. Occupation of Reich Expected to Be Tough Job

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 21—American G. I.'s aren't particularly pleased that the pretty Fräuleins in occupied German towns turn their backs as the tanks roll by. Actually occupation of the Reich is going to be a tougher job all around for these soldiers than was their dad's occupation of the German Rhineland.

If Germans heed Hitler's and Heinrich Himmler's proclamation for organizing a gun and hand grenade guerrilla army, it is going to be tougher still. But it will be toughest on the Germans if they elect to disrupt or fight the decrees and program of the Allied Military Government which will pace the advancing armies.

In World War I, the same order against troop fraternization with the German civilians were issued as promulgated today, officers here recall. But the edict was gradually forgotten and more than one doughboy married German girls and some settled in Germany. However, it is underlined and re-underlined that the situation then was strikingly different for two big reasons:

No Naziism Then

1. There was no Nazism, and no Hitler Youth; the whole poisonous creed and cruelties of the Nazi system did not exist and had not permeated Germany.

2. An Allied army of occupation followed the armistice. There was no fighting because the German troops had surrendered. There was hardly a serious incident throughout the Rhineland during the American and British regime.

Allied leaders don't expect the same honest friendliness of the German people this time and are already warning the G. I.'s who, by nature, are friendly and sometimes lonely, against the ersatz hospitality. The Stars and Stripes carries an editorial today entitled "Don't get chummy with Jerry." It inveighs against soldiers and officers who wave to Germans in the Aachen vicinity who are giving the V-sign and who are handing out free beer and big smiles.

Treated Well

On the other hand, some G. I.'s in the Aachen neighborhood are reported burned up by the fact that some German civilians who avoided the Nazi order to evacuate the city has been quartered in substantial houses in an Aachen suburb and fed trucked-in army food while American troops are sleeping in slit trenches and eating K-rations.

It is pointed out here that it is simpler and less a drain on the Army to house these civilians than provide field-tents and it is almost impossible for Americans or British in the front line or home front simply to leave civilians anywhere starving in the fields.

This doesn't mean the Army is taking a soft attitude toward these Germans by providing special comforts or relaxing strict orders. American commanders know it won't be easy for all soldiers to maintain strict aloofness from the Reich's civil population, but believe that the nonfraternization order will make easier the post-war job for controlling the menace of German aggression. If Himmler is able to rouse guerrilla forces against the Allied Armies, he will make the antimingling rule still easier to obey.

No Looting

At the same time, troops won't be permitted to loot or indulge in other actions which would bear out Goebbel's picture of Allied soldiers as ogres.

There will be no billeting in civilian houses in Germany in this war, AMG assures. Regarding the use of local police, as was done in the last war, the Army so far has been unable to find any constables—all having been cleared out by the Nazis apparently.

As for the threat of guerrilla warfare, which some observers still feel won't appeal to most war-weary Germans, it is interesting to note the rules of warfare, as published by the United States War Department regarding lawful and unlawful belligerents. Thus, if German citizens heed Hitler's proclomation made Oct. 18 ,and if they wear distinctive emblems and carry arms openly and operate according to the usages of war, they will be accorded the status of prisoners of war is captured and not treated as spies.

Moscow Talk Covers Reich Occupation

Continued from Page 1

understood, on the form the provisional government will take, and argument on the Constitution is beginning to enter the academic phase.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria

4. On the subject of Yugoslavia, the meeting brought an agreement to pursue a joint policy in Yugoslavia centered around a union between King Peter's Government and Marshal Tito's liberation movement until after the war when, the communiqué said, the Yugoslav people will have the right "to settle their future Constitution for themselves."

5. Agreement was reached upon the armistice terms for Bulgaria.

The departure of Mr. Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden followed closely on a farewell banquet given by Mr. Stalin to the British at the Kremlin. It was marked by particular warmth which often developed into general joviality.

Mr. Churchill had the opportunity of meeting a large number of Russian leaders he hadn't seen before, including several members of the Political Bureau. Later Mr. Churchill and others visited Mr. Stalin's own small house in one of the Kremlin's side lanes.

Ceremonial Farewell

The early morning departure in the rain was accompanied by the usual ceremonial. The British and Russian national anthems were played and Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin reviewed the Guard of Honor, and Mr. Stalin entered for inspection the Prime Minister's British-made plane. In the course of the farewell ceremony Mr. Churchill said in part:

"I hope most earnestly and I believe with deep conviction that the warrior statesman at the head of Russia will lead the Russian peoples, all the peoples of Russia, through these years of storm and tempest into the sunlight of a broader and happier age for all, and with him in this task will march the British Commonwealth of Nations and the mighty United States of America."

As Mr. Churchill prepared to depart from the airport, he solemnly took a salute from an Honor Guard of Red Army troops which marched past after a Russian band had played "God Save the King," and the Soviet National Anthem. Mr. Stalin stood at Mr. Churchill's side.

Soviet and British flags hung in bright streams of color over the airport buildings and along the edge of the field.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden finally boarded their plane after last-minute remarks with Mr. Stalin.

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman was not present as Mr. Churchill departed, having himself left in a Flying Fortress that morning for Washington, where he was to report to President Roosevelt.

On almost every occasion when Mr. Stalin and Mr. Churchill conferred—more than a dozen times in 11 days—Mr. Harriman was present as Mr. Roosevelt's official observer.

British Commission to Delve Into Equal Wages for Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 18 — Britain is preparing to take another step forward in the interest of labor rights today, with the first meeting of the British Royal Commission on Equal Pay for Men and Women.

The terms of reference of this Committee are to examine the existing relationship between the pay of men and women in public services, industry, and other fields of employment.

It also has to consider the social, economic, and financial implications of giving women equal pay for equal work.

Nine members include professional men and women in varied fields. There are five men and four women meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Asquith. The women include Dame Anne Loughlin, first woman president of the Trades Union Congress, who has had wide, practical experience with working conditions gained in nearly 30 years as organizer of the Tailors and Garment Workers Union.

Lady Limerick, Borough of Kensington representative on the London County Council, is on the Women's Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labor and is an expert on nursing and child welfare.

Then there is Miss Lucy Frances Nettleford, joint managing director of a large firm of constructional engineers, who has made a special study of women's education, and Dr. Janet Vaughan, managing trustee of Nuffield Foundation.

On the men's side, there is Mr. John Brown, leader of iron and steel workers in Britain; Prof. D. H. Robertson, member of the British delegation to the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference; Mr. C. S. Robinson, Director General of filling factories at the Ministry of Supply, and Mr. Jasper Ridley, Deputy Chairman of National Provincial Bank, whose personal interests range from agriculture to art and who has worked on many commissions.

N. Y. Hotels to Reserve 1,500 Rooms For Returning Servicemen on Leave

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Despite the crowded condition of hotels here, veterans returning from overseas on furlough will find more than 1,500 hotel rooms reserved for immediate occupancy by them and their families under an arrangement announced by the Hotel Association of New York and the Army and Navy.

Announcement of the arrangement followed a series of conferences of officials of the armed forces and hotel men here in an effort to provide rooms for servicemen in a city where the demand for hotel accommodations is almost 100 per cent above normal.

The final impetus for the reservation of 3 per cent hotel rooms for service personnel was received on Sept. 29 when Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding officer of the Second Service Command, warned hotel operators that unless sufficient space was made available voluntarily for such purposes, the command would be forced to use its authority and requisition rooms.

The rooms are assigned only through special officers of the Army and Navy here and through the Officers' Service Club in the Hotel Commodore and the New York City Defense Recreation Committee. Rooms are held until 6 p. m. for reassignment, after which time they are available to civilians.

The hotels are expected to take care of their usual number of service personnel in addition to setting aside the requested number of rooms, which is roughly 3 per cent for transient hotels, 2 per cent for semi-transient, and 1 per cent for residential hotels.

Blockade of Japanese Navy Begun in Philippine Attack

Continued from Page 1

Philippines in security and obscurity, and advance out from behind it either around the ends or through the two main channels through the center. We could be attacked by surprise from any of four directions. They could not be taken by surprise.

From the strictly naval point of view, the central Philippines are, in fact, what matters most. Control of the islands of Leyte and Samar give control of all of the passages through the Philippines themselves. Liberation of the big islands of Luzon and Mindanao is of first importance for prestige and for moral reasons, but of only secondary strategical significance.

Curb on Japanese Fleet

The naval objective of first importance is to cut down the area over which the Japanese fleet can roam at will, hem it in tighter, force it where if it chooses to fight it must fight on our terms and to our advantage or if it chooses to evade battle must ultimately retire to its own home harbors, where shortage of fuel oil eventually will strangle its mobility.

Seen in this light, the landing in the Philippines marks not the beginning of an end, which is the liberation of these islands, but the beginning of a new venture of greater hazard and duration and difficulty than generally is appreciated.

For the enemy still has alternatives either of which present formidable problems for us. His major concern must be to delay as long as possible the moment of our landing on the China coast. And after that time has come, he will attempt to dull its edge by stretching out the process of mopping up around the edges of his lost empire as long as possible.

Two Tough Choices

To these ends, he now can divide his naval forces, leaving the big fuel consumers—the battleships and carriers—in the Singapore area, where they can protract the defense and detract from our striking power. Or he can draw his whole fleet homeward, where it will remain a potential although diminishing threat to the flank of our advance.

Whichever he chooses, full control of the Philippines will be only the start in a long process which, according to naval experts, must be visualized in terms of at least two years and perhaps two thirds of the entire ground forces now mobilized in the United States Army, in addition to our entire naval strength.

While this combination of the "beginning of an end" and a "new beginning" took place in the far Pacific, events in Europe were not spectacular, but were on the encouraging side.

Allied Gains in Europe

Both on the Eastern and Western fronts, Allied forces continued to advance. The most significant of these advances took place along the southern bank of the Schelde in Holland, where the Canadians finally joined their two bridgeheads, the one across the Leopold Canal and the other which had begun with amphibious landings on the river bank. This put their forces out of danger and left the Germans themselves in a steadily contracting bridgehead of their own. A week ago, the Germans in this sector were estimated at about 5,000. Now they are believed down to 1,000.

In other words, the process of clearing the way for supplies to Antwerp proceeds, and it became possible to foresee its availability as a port within perhaps another two or three weeks.

Everything else on the Western Front continued to hinge on this battle for Antwerp, for only with Antwerp in operation would a general offensive be possible.

Soviets Swing Nazi Flank

Events on the Eastern Front suggested more strongly that the Russians had found in the Balkans a promising solution to the long stalemate along the Vistula in Poland. With the Slovakian passes in their hands and Hungary trying to shake itself out of the German grip, the Red Army was on the German flank in force.

Russian strategy has been based on the concept of enveloping flanks. The Vistula line was its first experience with a solid German front. It is not surprising that this new experience momentarily baffled the Russian High Command. It is characteristic that it found the solution not through frontal assault in positional warfare, but through finding a way around the Carpathians which would open an entry behind the German front.

The initial penetration of East Prussian territory was important symbolically, but its military significance will not appear until it develops whether a major attempt is made to cross not an arbitrary frontier line but a defense line based on geography which in East Prussia lies well inside the frontier.

Mrs. R's Lack of Travel Balks View on Election

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said Oct. 19 she hasn't been "traveling very much lately" and therefore doesn't know how the women's vote in the Nov. 7 election "is shaping up."

The President's wife made the comment during a press conference at which she said it was possible that the women's vote might "swing the election."

She also asserted that a great many women in the United States do not have "as real a conception of the war as those women have in countries where fighting is going on."

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Deep-Hearted School In Ozarks

By Maxine Zabel
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Point Lookout, Mo.

As he sat milking in the school's fine dairy and thought back four years when he enrolled at the School of the Ozarks at Lookout Point, Mo., John Hunt knew his hopes of a better life through education were being realized more and more.

A year ago his father had written to Dr. Robert McGowen Good, president of this unusual school, to see if the school could accept him. (The student body is held down to some 200 high school students.) The letter to Dr. Good also said: "My boy shore is a hand fer learnin and he don't want nuthin but a chance. He is purt heart naked for clothes but he is raisin him a veal calf to sell and he can use the money to buy some clothes and books."

The Passport

Now that John is a senior, he is all the more thankful and appreciative that worthiness is the only passport to the school. Coming penniless from a home in the hills of the Ozarks—where he and the other 10 in the family sat around a smoky fireplace with faces scorching while backs were freezing—to the modern buildings of the school, he is working his way through high school and even picks up trades doing it.

Like his schoolmates, John has been working 16 hours a week while attending classes nine months, and besides spends two full summer months working on the 650 acre campus. After the clothes from the veal calf wore out, he put in extra hours for new overalls and shoes. Each haircut costs him two more hours of work, which includes caring for the campus grounds and buildings, plowing in the school's fields, working in the school's cannery (which aids overseas needs), keeping busy in the dairy, and sometimes typing in the school's office for Dr. Good.

Some of John's friends prefer to work in the institution's quarries.

John completes 100 hours more a term just for laundry, as do his friends. For a change, he helps in the school's well-equipped print shop at times. Here the school's publication, The Visitor, is put out and sent to 12,000 people who are interested in and help support the school through voluntary contributions.

Because he and his schoolmates —mostly Ozark youth—co-operate through work of this kind, the cost of running the 35-year-old school is only $150 daily, all of which is contributed. Each of the fifteen buildings on the campus is also the result of donations from people who recognize the important role this school plays in the lives of the educationally underprivileged.

The School of the Ozarks was founded as a grade school in 1907 by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Missouri, but in 1913 it was changed to a high school, the first accredited school in Taney County, Mo.

Spiritual Emphasis

Not only does John have the opportunity of pursuing the same studies the average high school boy does, but he also has the spiritual advantages that come with attending regular chapel exercises and receiving guidance from those who have religious viewpoints. His intelligence matches that of any high school student, for his natural ability has been awakened and strengthened through education at the school. He has also learned co-operative living through hard work.

John feels himself a responsible part of the school's small, almost self-sufficient community. He thought back to last spring. Floods isolated sections of the Ozark region and caused severe deprivations in some instances, but this resourceful body of boys and girls hardly knew there was a flood except for the lack of mail. The $1,000,000 plant continued making its own bread and butter, and used its canned goods as usual, so the flood didn't bring it hardships.

John dreams of the future, wonders what he'll do upon graduation. He would like to go on to school . . . to the University of Missouri perhaps . . . but the war must be won first. He hopes the world will be at peace by the time he has children of his own, and that he can send them to the school even through the junior college department which will be added to the School of the Ozarks after the war.

Boys and girls often come from 'way back in the hills to attend the Ozarks School at Lookout Point, Mo. They pay what they can, sometimes in home-raised produce and livestock, and once in the school they all help work their way, thus keeping down the school running expenses. From this fine school with its student-run farm and plant, its wise guidance and religious emphasis, young people who otherwise might never have had an education go out to the University of Missouri and other colleges, or into active work at home or far afield.

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Daily Topics

Sunday, Nov. 5: Building Worldwide Brotherhood.

Monday, Nov. 6: Winning the War.

Tuesday, Nov. 7: Improving Schools for Tomorrow.

Wednesday, Nov. 8: Developing an Enduring Peace.

Thursday, Nov. 9: Preparing for the New Technology.

Friday, Nov. 10: Educating All the People.

Saturday, Nov. 11: Bettering Community Life.

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Through the Editor's Window

What Princeton Servicemen Read

By Mellicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Princeton University faculty members a year ago made up a list of 70 books they considered "good reading" from those available in compact pocket editions, and since then Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, has been sending, in the name of the University, a gift of any three of these books to every Princeton undergraduate in the service, on request. Recently an analysis of the requests to date has been made.

The Princeton list is not a "greatest books" list, although many great books are on it. It is, however, a selection which, I should say, honors the taste of college men and does not underestimate their powers. Books like "War and Peace" and "The Philosophy of Plato" rub elbows with "Fourteen Great Detective Stories" and Wilkie Collins' "The Moonstone." As the requests came in from some 1,000 men—in the camps in America and overseas in active service—the pattern of Princeton taste, at least insofar as it can fit into a made-up list of pocket-size editions, reveals itself interestingly, and, I should say, encouragingly.

* * *

The five books most frequently requested are: "Fourteen Great Detective Stories," Hemingway's "Farewell to Arms," Dostoyevsky's "Crime and Punishment," Shakespeare, and "Great Modern Short Stories." While Princeton men in camp or at colleges in the United States chose the first five in the above order, Princeton men overseas put Shakespeare first. The Bard of Avon holds his own!

The next five books chosen most by men still in the United States were: Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," the collected short stories of Ring Lardner, and Wilkie Collins' "The Moonstone." Overseas choices were: "Anthology of American Verse," Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," William James' "Varieties of Religious Experience," "War and Peace," and Plato's "The Philosophy of Plato."

It was pointed out by those studying the choices, that many of the men who asked for their three books while they were still in the United States were in training programs at various colleges and therefore able to secure books at the college library. Their choices were consequently among the lighter books on the Princeton list. The selections from overseas were different in an interesting way. For example, Buchan's "Thirty-nine Steps," a well written spy thriller, was chosen by almost twice as many men in the United States as "Pilgrim's Progress," but by men overseas Bunyan's great work was chosen by almost three times as many as those who chose Buchan's. Steinbeck's "Tortillo Flat" led Sophocles in the United States, but overseas the Greek poet led.

* * *

Fiction choices ran higher among men still in the United States—63 per cent as against 53 per cent—and fiction that can be read in snatches was preferred. Natural science, history, biography and current affairs ran about even, here and overseas. In poetry and drama the overseas selection ran higher, and in philosophy and religion the overseas choices ran almost twice as high in proportion as those in the United States. Plato led in the field of religion and philosophy. Shakespeare was the most popular choice in drama and poetry, the tragedies being asked for almost twice as many times as the comedies, and the comedies twice as many times as the histories and poems. American and English verse ran about even.

The Princeton analysts found that even though the offerings in biography "could hardly be regarded as rich" (few titles are obtainable in compact editions) the requests for them ran high. They see in this fact "a rich vein for some publisher to explore." For example a compact edition of a life of Woodrow Wilson, or of Thomas Jefferson, or of Carl Sandburg's studies of Abraham Lincoln would doubtless have been eagerly chosen, they feel.

* * *

One cannot, of course, draw general conclusions concerning the reading abilities of servicemen from a mere 1,000 choices of three each made by these Princeton undergraduates; yet in the face of somewhat discouraging statements made here and there to the effect that our schools have "failed," that our men read nothing but "trash," and that they "do no thinking," the reactions to the Princeton list are highly encouraging. I don't know how much serious reading I could manage in the midst of the physically active life that war forces upon its combatants; I rather marvel that they get any reading done at all. Furthermore, the remarks made about the schools, about the quality of books read, about "no thinking," smack of the kind of remarks made by adults about young people in every generation. One suspects that they contain more tradition than truth.

Princeton men may well be the cream of our youth; but they are certainly not all of the cream. You and I know other colleges and universities where men of their high calibre may be found, where intelligent thinking and self improvement is equally cultivated. Therefore, if these Princeton men make interesting and encouraging reading choices (and their letters showed genuine appreciation of the volumes sent them), many other college men would make them also. Might we not, then, have a greater faith in the taste and in the intelligence of the young people from our liberal arts colleges?

If you have a son, brother, or friend whose reading tastes are of sturdy literary quality, and wish to see the Princeton list, copies (in limited quantity) are still obtainable by writing the Secretary of the University, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. We reprint the titles on this page today, but cannot spare the space to reprint the challenging descriptive notes about each book, which are included in the original list.

Titles in the Princeton List

Author and Title
"Fourteen Great Detective Stories"
Ernest Hemingway, "Farewell to Arms"
Fyodor Dostoyevsky, "Crime and Punishment"
Shakespeare, "Complete Works" (3 volumes)
"Great Modern Short Stories"
W. Somerset Maugham, "Of Human Bondage"
Leo Tolstoy, "War and Peace" (3 volumes)
Leo Tolstoy, "Anna Karenina"
Ring Lardner, "Collected Short Stories"
Wilkie Collins, "The Moonstone"
Charles Dickens, "Pickwick Papers"
Arthur Eddington, "Nature of the Physical World"
John Buchan, "Thirty-nine Steps"
E. M. Forster, "A Passage to India"
"Comprehensive Anthology of American Verse"
Plato, "The Philosophy of Plato"
Nikolaus Pevsner, "Outline of European Architecture"
"American Short Stories of the 19th Century"
Alexander Dumas, "The Three Musketeers"
Arthur Keith, "Man: A History of the Human Body"
Cervantes, "Don Quixote"
Joseph Conrad, "Lord Jim"
William James, "Varieties of Religious Experience"
John Steinbeck, "Tortilla Flat"
Maurice Edelman, "How Russia Prepared"
Charles Darwin, "The Origin of Species"
Montaigne, "Essays"
Stendahl "The Red and the Black"
John Bunyan, "The Pilgrim's Progress"
Sinclair Lewis, "Arrowsmith"
Ivan Turgeney, "Fathers and Sons"
Lewis Carroll, "Collected Stories"
Henry D. Thoreau, "Walden"
E. E. Cummings, "The Enormous Room"
"Pocket Book of Verse" (Pocket Books)
Benvenuto Cellini, "Autobiography"
W. H. Hudson, "The Purple Land"
Henry Adams, "The Education of Henry Adams"
Ambrose Bierce, "In the Midst of Life"
Sophocles, "The Seven Plays"
Anatole France, "Penguin Island"
"English Verse—Dryden to Wordsworth"
Francis Parkman, "The Conspiracy of Pontiac" (2 volumes)
"English Verse—Scott to Elizabeth B. Browning"
"Elizabethan Playwrights"
Benjamin Franklin, "Autobiography"
Victor Hugo, "Toilers of the Sea"
William M. Thackeray, "Henry Esmond"
Saint Augustine, "Confessions"
Thomas Huxley, "Man's Place in Nature, and other Essays"
Thucydides, "History of the Peloponnesian War"
Herman Melville, "Moby Dick"
C. B. Nordhoff & J. N. Hall, "Mutiny on the Bounty"
A. N. Whitehead, "An Introduction to Mathematics"
Lyton Strachey, "Eminent Victorians"
Homer, "The Odyssey"
Blaise Pascal, "Pensees & The Provincial Letters"
J. W. Gregory, "The Making of the Earth"
Allan Nevins & H. S. Commager, "Pocket History of the U. S."
Karl Pearson, "The Grammar of Science"
William Temple, "Christianity and the Social Order"
George Borrow, "Lavengro"
Lord Charnwood, "Abraham Lincoln"
Robert L. Stevenson, "Treasure Island"
John Woolman, "The Journal; and Other Papers"

See today's "Through the Editor's Window" for explanation.

Army to Open Postwar Service Schools

By the Associated Press

Paris

The U. S. Army is going to open service high schools and universities in France and England when the war in Europe ends, so that soldiers may resume their education as soon as possible, it was announced today.

Seventy-five thousand teachers will be rounded up from the Army. Arrangements are being made with schools and colleges in the United States to honor Army School credits. Courses are being arranged in conjunction with the University of Paris, and thousands on completion of Army studies will be eligible to attend the Sorbonne.

A Tree

A tree is very tall at times
Like a giant in the sky.
When I look up, and he looks down,
We greet each other, "Hi."

Bobby O'Brian, 11 years
Luther Burbank School

Activities of Geneva League Available to New Organization

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 21 — Now that the Dumbarton Oaks Conferences have set the stage for a new league of nations, many are wondering whether it will include the successful and still functioning branches of the old League.

In the imposing League of Nations building overlooking Lake Geneva, a rump secretariat still operates under Acting Secretary Gen. Sian Lester, with a staff of 100 persons, each an expert in his field.

One of its most vital services is the economics and finance department. Formerly it employed 90 persons. Now there are nine. They are engaged in compiling information which will be most useful for a new league.

They are collecting facts on all European countries and co-ordinating them with facts collected by the Princeton, New Jersey, branch which is planning for postwar activity which will consist in organizing preparing the work of economic and financial committees.

As before the war, economic and financial rehabilitation will begin by stimulating trade, promoting an exchange of goods, getting countries to adopt reasonable economic and financial policies. This department of the League will expect its close collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to continue after the war. Meanwhile, it publishes countless studies and books, including a statistical year book.

Collection of Transport Facts

The transport service department formerly employed 15 persons. Now it has three experts continuing a careful collection and documentation of all facts connected with transport, though it has published little, due to the military character of transportation during the war.

It has had opportunity, however, to analyze past experiences so as to be able to begin functioning efficiently immediately after the war. Its studies have given it a fuller grasp of the importance of an international organization regarding transport, cast new light on the relationship between transport and social standards, methods of co-ordinating various economic forces, and co-ordinating various types of transport to prevent doubletracking and harmful competition.

The transport department is the only League organization which has acquired an autonomous status with its own statutes of 1938 which will provide a sound basis after the war for expected collaboration with UNRRA and for immediate practical reconstruction of unified control of all European transport.

Reports on Europe's Health

The health service formerly employed 45 persons. Now it has nine experts at Geneva, three in Washington, plus assistants sending weekly information on Europe's health to UNRRA in Washington, to its regional branch in London, to the British Ministry of Health, and to the Pan American sanitary bureau in Washington.

Information passing from here has been vital for planning postwar work and avoiding unneeded preparations. For example, the fear of expected epidemics in Europe is shown to have been unfounded.

Geneva has been a relaying station for the work of establishing international biological standards in Copenhagen and London. All nations have co-operated. UNRRA will immediately need the information gathered here, as well as the experts which, otherwise, it would take years to organize. Also an enlarged staff will be busy organizing committees on housing and feeding, consisting of experts of the various nations.

Control of Drug Traffic

There are various services of a social and humanitarian character. Control of the drug traffic is carried on under three persons. The work here has been successful in maintaining respect for the international obligations of governments in collecting and distributing reports of governments concerning the suppression of the drug traffic and the legitimate needs of the various countries.

After the war it will try to control all stocks of narcotics in the occupied countries, prevent illicit traffic, limit production of drugs, and to suppress addiction which often increases after the war.

The division dealing with white-slave traffic and the protection of children is collecting reports and preparing for postwar work. The principal work of this division is being carried on in London, where preparation is being made for refugee relief.

Registry of Treaties

There is also a staff for questions of legal administrative matters, for example, registration and publication of treaties, also mandate questions where not much can be done until the world is reorganized. But this staff will be ready with useful suggestions based upon a study of past experiences.

The League Library of 300,000 volumes, especially those on political, legal, and economic subjects, will be especially useful due to the destruction of libraries and official publications of many countries.

Even before the war, French politicians came to Geneva to study French laws, as in Paris they would have had to visit many various ministries. During the war, Vichy requested information which either was buried in Paris or scattered in valuable books along the highway.

British Trade Unions Demand Reparations

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Oct. 20 (AP) —Defeat of Germany and Japan must be followed by the payment of reparations, the Trades Union Congress declared in a resolution today.

"The countries which have been plundered and exploited to serve Germany's aim of conquest and domination have a just claim to reparations which must be paid to the full and cannot be paid in money alone," the resolution said.

The resolution, adopted almost unanimously, urged complete disarmament of Germany, control of German industries which could be converted to war purposes, and formation by the Allies of an organization armed with power to enforce peace.

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Yanks Seek First Victory In Philadelphia Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELHPIA, Pa., Oct. 21—Still seeking their first victory, the Boston Yanks arrived here this afternoon for a final tune-up before tangling with the undefeated Philadelphia Eagles tomorrow.

In the first meeting between these two National League clubs, the Yanks showed very little in the way of offense, but through defensive stubbornness held Greasy Neale's team to four well-earned touchdowns, while managing to score one themselves. In this return affair, the Eagles will find that the Yanks have picked up a great deal of offensive polish.

There will be many line-up changes for the Yanks. In the line, Jim Magee, a Philadelphia boy who played at Georgia last year, has taken over at center. In the backfield, George Cafego has moved from quarterback to fullback, supplanting Dave Smukler.

Cafego, back at his natural position, is now a much more effective passer, and the Yanks can take advantage of his running ability. The quarterback slot has been filled by Scotty Gudmundson, who wasn't with the club the last time these teams met.

In the first Yanks-Eagles tilt, Roy Zimmerman had so wide an edge in punting that the Yanks continually wound up deep in their own back yard. Gudmundson, who was secured from the Redskins, will not only be able to match boots with Zimmerman, but he will also hold his own in passing.

The addition of Gudmundson has been one of the big reasons for the improved play of the Yanks. Washington's Redskins received a surprise last Sunday and were tickled to get out of Fenway Park with a one-touchdown advantage. Many experts still feel that the worst the Boston club should have had was a tie.

But even though Boston lost, its morale perked up greatly. The players now feel that if they could play the Redskins even, there is no reason why they shouldn't be able to do as well against the rest of the outfits in the eastern division.

Then, too, the three Yanks newcomers who saw very limited action against the Redskins have had a full week of practice. Johnny Martin, a hard-running back who was with the Cardinals, Frank Turbert, who played four games for the Giants as a tailback last fall, and Morgan Tiller, an end, all will be ready for heavy duty.

Bruins in First Exhibition Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 21—Harvey Bennett, young goalie from Oshawa, Ontario, who a year ago played with the Canadian Junior Championship Oshawa team, will be in the Boston Bruins net in an exhibition game tomorrow with a team from the Canadian Navy training ship, H. M. S. Montcalm.

In front of Bennett will be a veteran Boston defense of Pat Egan, Dit Clapper, Jack Crawford, and John Shewchuk, who have left no doubts in their practice play this week that they will comprise the regular Bruins defense this season. The forward lines will be centered by Bill Cowley, Frank Mario and Pete Leswick. Cowley will team with Herb Cain and Bill Cupolo, wings; Mario with Art Jackson and Norm Calladine, and Leswick with Pete Babando and Ken Smith.

Rams Facing Test Against Packers

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Cleveland Rams, surprise team of the National Pro Football League, meets the acid test tomorrow when they bump into the Green Bay Packers on the Packers' home gridiron.

Prize in this battle of undefeated and untied teams will be first place in the western division. The Packers lead at present with four victories. Cleveland is half a game behind with three wins out of three starts. The veteran Packers are favored to win.

The New York Giants can take a firmer grip on first place in the eastern division by whipping the Card-Pitts at the Polo Grounds in New York.

In other games the winless Brooklyn Tigers play the Washington Redskins at Washington; the Boston Yanks play the Philadelphia Eagles at Shibe Park in Philadelphia, and the Detroit Lions invade the lair of the Chicago Bears.

Eagles Beat NYU

Paced by speedy Joe Elliott, who scored three touchdowns, Boston College defeated New York University 42-13 in a football game under lights at Fenway Park last night. Bill Rearson, John Griffin, and Johnny Rabbett scored the Eagles' other touchdowns.

B. C. completely dominated the play against their inexperienced visitors, running up 18 first downs to three and outgaining them in rushing 460 yards to 65.

Skating at Arena

Public skating, which will continue throughout the winter, began today at Boston Arena. Sessions will be held regularly on Sunday afternoons and evenings, with weekly sessions scheduled daily except Wednesdays.

Once again Edi Schoidan, famous European instructor, and Mary Simpson of Banff, B. C., will head the staff of skating instructors.

Texas League May Resume Operations

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 21 (AP)—Texas League club owners went into session today to consider resumption of operations next season after two years of inactivity.

Jim Humphries, business manager of the Oklahoma City club, said he would urge action now.

Ernest Lorbeer, president of the Beaumont club, said it was agreed that groundwork should be laid for quick resumption of play should the war end in Europe before spring.

Humphries said a Tulsa citizens' committee was raising funds to purchase that franchise from the Chicago Cubs.

Brooklyn Gets Butler

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Steelers today announced the release of Johnny Butler, former Tennessee halfback, to the Brooklyn Tigers for a $100 waiver price.

Boston also put in a bid for the fleet back, the management said, but Brooklyn received the call.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

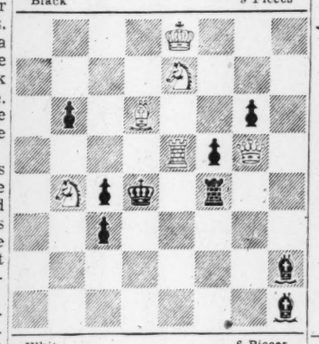
October 21, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2717

By Francis J. C. DeBlasio, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

4K3/4Kt3/1p1B2p1/4RpQ1/1Ktpk1r2/-2p5/7b/7b

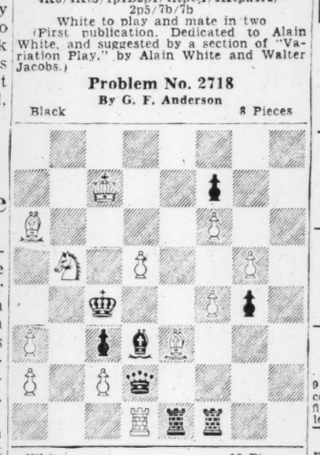
White to play and mate in two

(First publication. Dedicated to Alain White, and suggested by a section of "Variation Play," by Alain White and Walter Jacobs.)

Problem No. 2718

By G. F. Anderson

Black 8 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

8/2K2p2/B4P2/1Kt1P2P1/2k2Pb1/-P1pbB3/P1Pq4/3Rr2

White to play and mate in three.

(First prize, Hampshire Telegraph, 1920.)

Solutions to Problems

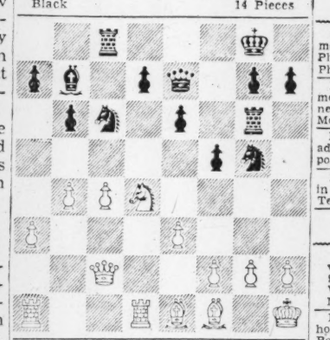
No. 2715. B-Kt8

No. 2716. 1. Q-R6 threatening
2. Kt-B3ch or Kt-B5ch
1. ... Q-QB3
2. Q-B4ch
1. ... QxQKt
2. BxQch
1. ... QxR
2. Q-Q2
1. ... Q-K2
2. RxQ
1. ... QxKKt
2. Kt-B4ch
1. ... QxP(Kt5)
2. Kt-K3ch

End-Game No. 721. White forces stalemate: 1 P-Kt7, KtxP; 2 B-B6, Kt-Q3; 3 BxKt, Kt-B4ch; 4 K-R5, B-K7ch; 5 K-K16, Kt-K2ch; 6 K-B7, KtxB; 7 P-Kt6, B-R4; 8 K-B8, Kt-B3; 9 P-Kt7ch, K-R2; 10 P-Kt8(Q)ch, KtxQ. Stalemate!

End-Game No. 722

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Winter vs. Colle. Scarborough, 1930. The latter wins quickly.)

Denker vs. Washington's Best

The Washington Chess Divan upholds its reputation as the most active chess club in the country (with a monthly bulletin to publicize its activities) by having Arnold S. Denker, 1944 United States champion, for a chess week end in mid-September. The high light of his visit was a 10-board match, the champion meeting 10 local experts simultaneously, with clocks on each board. This meant that while the experts each had two hours for their 40 moves, the champion had to play 40 moves on each board in the same time.

The result was that Denker defeated Sergeant R. B. Johnson, O. Shapiro, Dr. I. V. Klein, N. E. Long, R. E. Cheney, and H. Berliner, drew with A. W. Fox and C. A. Hesse, and lost to D. H. Mugridge and M. C. Stark.

The champion also met 26 players in a conventional simultaneous. Here he won 21 games, drew 4, and lost to H. Berliner, 15-year-old expert, who thus had his revenge for losing to the champion in the 10-board match.

Stark Defeats Champion

Martin C. Stark shared with Donald H. Mugridge the distinction of being the only Washington players to defeat Arnold Denker in his 10-board clock exhibition Sept. 16. The game below is, in the opinion of the Games Editor of the "Divan News," the best played of the exhibition.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Denker White	Stark Black	Denker White	Stark Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 P-B3	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	27 R(K1)-Q	RxR
3 P-K3	B-B4	28 RxR	R-K7
4 P-B4	P-K3	29 Kt-B3	R-K6
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	30 Kt-Q	R-R6
6 Q-K13	Q-K13	31 R-Q2	R-R5
7 P-B5	Q-B2	32 R-Kt2	P-Q5
8 B-Q2	QKt-Q2	33 Kt-B2	Kt-Q4
9 B-K2	P-KR3	34 Kt-Q3	Kt-B6
10 CastlesKR	B-K2	35 Kt-B	K-K3
11 Kt-QR4	CastlesKR	36 K-B	K-Q4
12 P-KR3	B-R2	37 K-K	K-B5
13 B-Q3	BxB	38 Kt-Kt3	RxRP
14 QxB	P-K4	39 Kt-R5ch	K-Q6
15 PxP	KtxKP	40 RxR	KtxR
16 KtxKt	QxKt	41 P-Kt5	PxP
17 B-B3	Q-K5	42 KtxP	Kt-K15
18 QxQ	KtxQ	43 Kt-R5	K-K6
19 B-Q4	P-B4	44 P-B6	P-Q6
20 P-QKt4	B-B3	45 P-B7	P-Q7ch
21 KR-Q	QR-K	46 K-Q	Kt-Q6
22 QR-B	P-B5	47 P-B8(Q)	Kt-B7ch
23 PxP	BxB	48 K-B2	P-Q8(Q)ch
24 RxB	RxP	49 K-Kt2	Kt-Q6ch
25 R-K	K-B2	50 K-R2	Q-Q7ch
		Resigns	

Australian Game

In the game below, G. Lindgren, Western Australian Champion, defeated G. F. Amos, runner-up.

French Defense

Lindgren White	Amos Black	Lindgren White	Amos Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 R-K	QKt-B4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Q-Kt4	R-K
3 Kt-Q2	Kt-KB3	15 R-K3	B-B
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	16 Kt-R5	Kt-K5
5 B-Q3	P-QB4	17 P-KB4	K-R
6 P-QB3	P-QKt3	18 R-R3	P-Kt3
7 Kt-K2	B-R3	19 B-K3	B-K2
8 BxB	KtxB	20 R-KB	R-KKt
9 Castles	B-K2	21 Kt-Kt(2)	Kt(Q2)-B4
10 Kt-B3	Castles	22 P-B5	KPxP
11 Kt-B4	PxP	23 RxPch	Resigns
12 KKtxP	Q-B(a)		

(a) "Check," the Australian chess periodical, points out that Black does better with 12 ... KtxP; 13 Q-K2, Kt-B5; 14 P-QKt3, P-K4; 15 PxKt, PxKt(B5); 16 PxP, Kt-B2; 17 P-B4, B-B3; 18 B-Kt2, P-QKt4.

Pepper Martin Signed

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21 (AP)—Pepper Martin of the St. Louis Cardinals has been signed as manager of the San Diego team of the Pacific Coast League, it has been announced by Bill Starr, President of the Padres.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 20

Otterbein 12, Muskingum 7.
Temple 7, Syracuse 7.
Boston College 42, New York Univ. 13.
Michigan State 8, Maryland 0.
Georgia 53, Daniel Field 6.
Drake 14, Gustavus Adolphus 2.
Ball State 19, Franklin 6.
Western Michigan 27, Wooster 0.
Purdue "B" 19, Ohio State "B" 7.
Monticell Aggies 21, Jackson (Miss.) Army Air 7.
Pittsburgh (Kan.) Teachers 19, Warrensburg (Mo.) Teachers 7.
Fort Pierce (Fla.) Naval Amphibious 38, Miami Univ. 0.
Fort Benning Fourth Infantry 33, Louisiana Tech 0.

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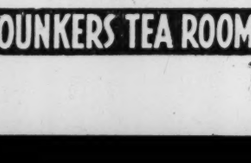
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WANTED by boat builder of many years' experience, position as foreman of boatyard wooden construction, or captain or engineer for private party or commercial boats; excellent references. Box 142, Camden, Maine.

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Dewey Sees New Deal Lacking Real Program

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of an address by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, the Republican presidential nominee, here last night:

I am happy to come to Pennsylvania again and report that a great upsurge is sweeping the country. Everywhere, from coast to coast, the American people are coming to the decision that it's time for a change.

Republicans are confident of winning. Democrats, who deeply resent the kidnapping of their party by the Communists and the Political Action Committee, are also confident of winning—with us. Together with independents, they are fed up with 12 years of quarreling, waste, and decay. They agree that 16 years would be intolerable. They want a fresh and vigorous government with faith in the future of America.

That's why it's time for a change.

Not Going Backward

In 26 Republican states, having two thirds of our population, our people have found that we can have good progressive government without wrangling, waste, and confusion. We have learned that we can change state administrations and greatly strengthen our unity for war and our capacity to hasten victory. With our great military command continued, a similar change in civilian Washington will speed total victory and will also speed our work for a just and lasting peace.

In the same way, a change of administration offers the only future to the working people of America. The slogan of the New Deal is: Back to normalcy with 10,000,000 unemployed. That's where we still were in 1940, after seven years of the New Deal. But we Americans are not going backward.

When the war is won a tremendous job will just begin. No one man and no single group will be able to hold all the forces released by war in constructive channels. Every group in our population—agriculture, business, labor, and government—will have to pull together.

Can this great effort be led by an administration which is both worn out and torn to shreds by internal dissensions? Can it be done by a President who has warred with a Congress of his own Party year after year until that Congress is in open rebellion?

Recalls End of Last War

Let me recall to you what happened at the end of the last war under another tired administration. 1919 brought soup kitchens into our cities—not for the helpless—but for returning soldiers. In the best-organized communities it took a returning soldier an average of two and a half months to find a job. While that veteran walked the streets, this nation was shaken by its first general strike. The same year brought the great steel strike, the meat-packing strike, the lockout in the building trades. Making the strife more bitter were the assaults of the Democratic Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, on union halls and civil liberties. This nation was so torn by cleavage and insecurity that it was in that year 1919 that the Communist Party of the U. S. A. was organized, dedicated to revolution.

Improved labor relations and advances for the working people of the country came only with good times. Labor leaders joined with a Republican Congress to establish the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. They helped a Republican Administration set up the Railway Labor Act, which is today still the model law in employer-employee relations. Under Republican administrations came legislation against child labor, limitation of interstate distribution of the products of prison labor, laws for payment of prevailing rates of pay on Government jobs, and the anti-injunction bill of rights for labor.

Part of Social Trend

This program was a part of the social trend which has continued since in the social security law, the wage and hour law, and the National Labor Relations Act. There is no reason why our social trend should not continue. There is no reason except one—the New Deal—tired out and too long in office. It distrusts the people. It treats the social gains of the 1930's as its private property.

The New Deal sits by the fireside and gazes back on its long-lost youth with happy contemplation. It hopes to spend its declining days clipping coupons on its political investments of the 1930's. It wants to hold office forever in stalemated idleness. I say that social gains are not the property of any party. They are the property of the people of the United States and no party can exploit them for its political profit. Good laws are necessary but they are not enough. Social progress needs vigorous protection and promotion all the time. It needs the nourishment of competent, free government.

Let's look at what has happened to the right of collective bargaining under one-man government. The New Deal has posed for years as the friend of labor. But today it has turned collective bargaining into political bargaining.

Gives Example

Take just one example. In the autumn of 1942, the 1,100,000 nonoperating railroad employees, and then the 350,000 operating workers, requested a wage increase to meet the higher living costs. Since 1926, the machinery of the law had always worked successfully in such matters. And it started to operate properly this time, with the regular hearings before the National Mediation Emergency Boards.

But, the grasping hand of one-man rule reached in and set itself above the law. Mr. Roosevelt's Economic Stabilization Director Vinson completely destroyed the effectiveness of the Railway Labor Act by setting aside the recommendation of the Mediation Board for an increase of eight cents an hour. Desperate, the railway workers of the nation decided to walk out, if necessary, by a vote of 97 per cent.

For six months last year, while uncertainty and tension increased, Mr. Roosevelt did nothing but wage a war of nerves against the railway workers. Finally he decided the stage was set for making political capital. He called the union leaders to the White House. They met there four times. Mr. Roosevelt demanded that he, instead of the legally established Mediation Board, be selected as the final arbitrator. Three presidents of Railway Brotherhoods declared, and I quote: "The whole thing had all the earmarks of a political setup."

Railroads Seized

The tension rose higher. Finally Mr. Roosevelt seized the railroads to forestall a national disaster which he himself had prepared. After he did that he graciously gave the very wage increase to which the railway workers had been entitled for over a year.

The comment of the three brotherhood leaders was, and I quote: "The trouble was that the Administration was not content to follow the law."

"We are firmly convinced," they said, "that if the Administration had kept its hands off and had permitted the rail unions to proceed under the Railway Labor Act, we could have reached a satisfactory settlement with our employers without stopping work for a single day and without causing the slightest bitterness."

"But the Administration did not do that. It insisted on changing rules in the middle of the game."

Political Cash

Now, political power wasn't the only profit in this case. There was political cash, too—for one of the New Deal city bosses. The Railway Brotherhoods had to be represented by special legal counsel because the proceedings were obviously of a very special sort. And who do you suppose was the lawyer? An attorney eminent in labor law? An authority on railroad economics? Not under the New Deal. With legal process out the window by act of Mr. Roosevelt, the railway workers were forced to hire someone who knew his way around the White House. So the Railway Brotherhoods had to hire Mr. Roosevelt's third-term national chairman—that eminent authority in Belgian paving blocks, Boss Flynn of the Bronx. This was the man who once appointed the notorious gangster and gunman, Dutch Schultz, as a deputy sheriff of the Bronx. And did Mr. Roosevelt's political manager lend his aid for nothing? The price of his services for the railroad workers was $25,000.

That sort of business must come to an end in this country. Our fighting men must return to something better than political government. Political bosses and one-man government must not be allowed to keep a stranglehold on the rights of our working people. I believe with all my heart in collective bargaining and it must again be free collective bargaining. It must be bargaining for the rights of working people and not for the profit of political bosses.

Quotes Labor Official

Now, playing with the rights of labor for political power and political cash is bad enough. But there is something even more dangerous in what the New Deal is doing. Here are the words of Robert J. Watt, one of the top officials of the American Federation of Labor. He says:

"Even as we fight for the survival of our basic freedoms, we find that the democratic process in many ways is being hog-tied and rendered subordinate to the dictum of a one-man boss . . ."

Just a week ago at a public forum in New York, this same labor leader said:

"Government intervention has already strangled collective bargaining to death."

And to this, Railway Brotherhood President David B. Robertson said:

"I should like to say amen to that."

But collective bargaining is only one of the casualties of the rights of workers under the New Deal. Look at what has happened to the white collar worker.

Again Turned Down

A friend of mine is an employee in a publishing house. He asked his employer for a raise and the employer agreed. But then the trouble began. The employer filed an application with the appropriate Government bureau.

Seven weeks went by and then what? More information was requested. Two months later the request was turned down. Three months more until an appeal was heard. Another month for a decision that the appeal had been denied. Three and a half months of further delay waiting word that a further appeal to Washington had been turned down. On the last appeal, four months later, the word was finally handed down: "O. K. You can have half as much as you asked."

Thus, more than 15 months after the original request, the New Deal settled the case by the old kangaroo court method of splitting the difference: If the request had no merit in the first place, a denial would be fair and proper. But when it's right all the time, 15 months' delay and three appeals to get justice are inexcusable. It is the same all through the New Deal. It has been the same with workers and factory workers all over the country. That's why it's time for a change.

It is time to face the fact that the New Deal is a bankrupt organization, living only to extend its powers over the daily lives of our people. It did some good things in its youth, but now it seeks to live on its past. In this great national campaign, my opponent has not offered to the people of this country even the pretense of a program for the future! He tells the working men and women of America to trust him, to do as they are told and ask no questions. That is the end result under one-man government, always. It is the inevitable end of a philosophy which sees no real future for America. It is the result of a viewpoint that can see nothing ahead but a repetition of its own peacetime failures—a return after the war to unemployment, with leaf raking and doles.

To Provide Opportunities

I am sure America will never submit to that dreary prospect. We are going forward to swift, total victory over our enemies abroad. We are going to take the lead in building a world organization for lasting peace, and here at home, we are going to establish a Government which will make possible a vigorous productive economy with jobs and opportunity for all.

Only thus can we maintain social progress and make secure the rights of free labor.

With the full backing of our Party, Governor Bricker and I stand committed to a program that will insure to American labor the guarantee of free collective bargaining through the National Labor Relations Act, and with freedom from government dictation.

We stand committed to the proposition that America can and must have both economic security and personal freedom. That program we shall begin to put into effect next Jan. 20.

We shall appoint an active, able Secretary of Labor from the ranks of labor.

We shall abolish wasteful, quarrelsome and competing agencies which are strangling collective bargaining.

We shall establish the fair employment practices committee as a permanent service.

We shall put back into the Department of Labor the functions that belong in the Department of Labor.

To End Special Privileges

We shall do away with special privilege for one group of American workers over another group.

We shall see to it that every working man and woman stands equally in the Department of Labor and that the Department exists to serve, and not to rule, the working men and women of America.

We shall work for a broader Social Security Act to include those not now covered. Old age and survivors' insurance is now denied to 20,000,000 of our people. All those who have been left without protection under the New Deal must be included. Public employees who are not now protected by existing systems should also be included.

We shall work to widen the provisions of unemployment insurance to include the groups now unprotected.

To all these things we are pledged.

Federal Responsibility

These things government can and should do. But they alone are not enough. We can have a free labor movement and make social progress only within the framework of a society that encourages enterprise—that provides opportunity for all—that is productive and growing.

To that end we are pledged to remove from the backs of American farmers and businessmen the hordes of bungling bureaucrats and the load of red tape and regulations under which they have staggered so many years.

Necessary regulation of industry and finance will encourage, not discourage freedom and opportunity. It must be administered by men who believe in the enterprise system and who know that the personal and political freedom of the average American citizen is more important than increased power for a government bureau.

We must have a government that wants every American to succeed, a government that will make possible full employment with an ever increasing standard of living for every man and woman who works for a living.

Need for Unity

Above all, we must have an administration that will restore unity to our country. That means a government with teamwork in its own ranks—a government that works in harmony with Congress—a government that has equal respect for the rights of agriculture, labor, and business, and for every race, creed, and color.

The years that lie ahead will be largely peacetime years. They will bring great problems and great opportunities. Let us determine now that we shall work together in unity as free Americans under an administration that believes in the future of America.

Brave men on far off battlefronts are fighting and dying for our country. If we are to be worthy of their sacrifices, we must strengthen freedom here at home. That we will do and with God's help we will build a future fit for heroes—a land of equal opportunity for all.

Fala, Beware!—Fluffy's for Dewey

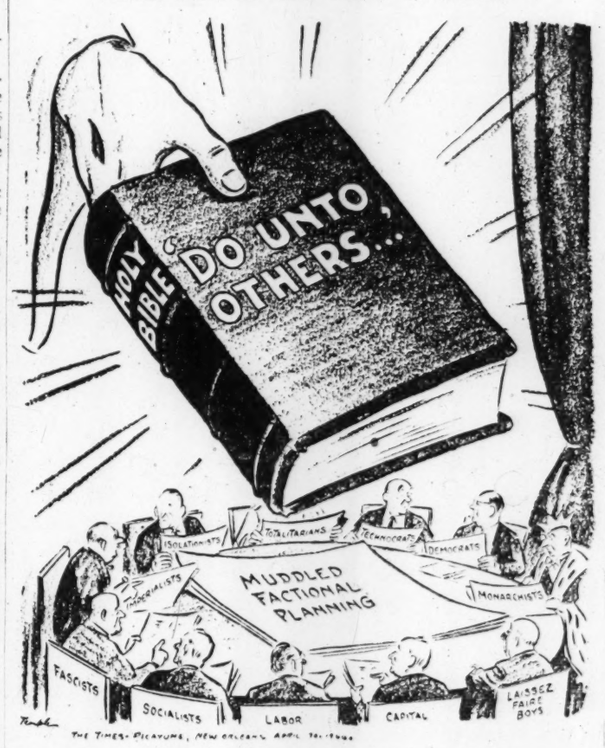
By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21

President Roosevelt's little dog Fala had Republican competition yesterday. Fluffy, a Canadian sheepdog wearing an "I'm for Dewey" sign about his collar, greeted Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York on his arrival at the station here.

"He's conducting a 'one-dog' campaign for Dewey," explained owner George Washington Nicola of Pittsburgh.

Cartoon in the News



Temple, Times-Picayune, New Orleans

Sooner or Later We'll Try This Plan

Dewey's Appeal to Labor Promises Social Progress

Continued from Page 1

and will, begin to do next Jan. 20," if he is elected.

The Republican nominee repudiates the proposition that President Roosevelt is really the trusted friend of labor, but that, instead, under his administration, "political bosses and one-man government" have imposed "a strangle hold on the rights of our working people."

It is not surprising that Mr. Dewey should make these significant declarations in this great labor center of the State of Pennsylvania—the State which may well prove to be the crucial battleground of the campaign, the State whose 35 electoral votes may control the election.

Two Crucial States

It is widely accepted, now, that the Governor must carry Pennsylvania as well as New York to win. At the same time, if Mr. Roosevelt loses New York, he must take Pennsylvania to be elected. This is why Mr. Dewey has delivered two major speeches in the State and has twice visited Pittsburgh, where he spoke last night at Hunt Armory. That is why the President is speaking in Philadelphia next Friday.

There is evidence that the Republican candidate is receiving appreciable support from John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of America but how the State will go is still uncertain.

In his second full-dress labor speech, delivered here last night, Mr. Dewey was both constructive and denunciatory. No Republican nominee has pledged more to labor. No Republican nominee has castigated the New Deal more for disserving labor.

Mr. Dewey contended the only reason the "social trend" of the past 12 years might not continue is the New Deal, because it is "tired out and too long in office." He condemned it for treating the "social gains of the 1930's as its private property."

Property of People

"I say," he declared, "that social gains are not the property of any party. They are the property of the people of the United States and no party can exploit them for its political profit.

"Social progress needs vigorous protection and promotion all the time. It needs the nourishment of competent, free government."

Mr. Dewey recalled that "improved labor relations and advances for the working people of the country came only with good times. Labor leaders joined with a Republican Congress to establish the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. They helped a Republican Administration set up the Railway Labor Act, which is today still the model law in employer-employee relations. Under Republican administrations came legislation against child labor, limitation of interstate distribution of products of prison labor, laws for payment of prevailing rates of pay on government jobs, and the anti-injunction bill of rights for labor."

Mr. Dewey cited the detailed record of the Roosevelt Administration's handling of the railroad wage case as a horrible example of how the Government "has turned collective bargaining into political bargaining." He used it to show how, in his judgment, the Administration set aside the recommendation of the Mediation Board, how Mr. Roosevelt had kept the dispute in a state of "uncertainty and tension for six months," how he decided that "the stage was set" for political capital," how he seized the railroads "to forestall a national disaster he had himself created," and how, after that, he "graciously gave the very wage increase to which the railway workers had been entitled for over a year."

Living on the Past

The conclusion which Governor Dewey asks labor and American voters as a whole to accept is:

"It is time to face the fact that the New Deal is a bankrupt organization, living only to extend its powers over the daily lives of our people. It did some good things in its youth, but now it seeks to live on its past.

"In this great national campaign, my opponent has not offered to the people of this country even the pretense of a program for the future. He tells the working men and women of America to trust him, to do as they are told, and ask no questions. That is the end result under one-man rule, always, everywhere."

Campaign Notes: Governor Dewey is getting more informal and picturesque in his phraseology as the campaign progresses. A line which caught the fancy of his Pittsburgh audience was: "The New Deal sits by the fireside and gazes back on its long-lost youth with happy contemplation. It hopes to spend its declining days clipping coupons on its political investments of the 1930's."

He invariably sits on the side of a table at his press conference, he answers questions easily, parries them skillfully when he is not ready to declare himself, and rarely breaks new ground on policy except in his major, carefully written speechees. He describes the landing in the Philippines as "magnificent news," and when asked by a Pittsburgh correspondent if he would comment further on his previous charges that allocation of men and supplies to Gen. Douglas MacArthur had been held up for political reasons, he said he would stand on his earlier statements.

Mr. Dewey is an inveterate jotter-down of ideas wherever and whenever they come to him. His trousers' pocket is filled with neat little chits covered with notes for future use, thoughts which come to him at odd moments and which he doesn't want to let get away from him. They are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., down the page and sometimes run off the end of the sheet.

But he just can't devote all his time to campaigning. He collects match covers for his son, and it isn't safe for him to come home without a goodly supply of new trophies for young John's collection.

Roosevelt Reaches New York; Drives by Parties Step Up

By the Associated Press

Under a threatening sky, President Roosevelt today made an automobile tour of usually Democratic New York City in a down-the-stretch drive for a fourth term in the White House.

The President, shedding the secrecy that has surrounded his travels since America entered the war, arrived at the New York Port of Embarkation's Brooklyn Army Base at 7:13 a. m. (E. W. T.) and began his tour of the base at 9:58 a. m. riding in an open car with Mayor La Guardia, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, Frank Kelly, and John J. Cashmore, Brooklyn Borough President.

Soldiers and civilians greeted the President during a five-minute ride about the Army Base. Most of the crowd watched from windows, a steady rain beating down on the presidential car.

Outside the gates Mr. Roosevelt was cheered as he left the Base for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Sitting beside the President, and apparently enjoying the rain, was Fala, Mr. Roosevelt's black Scottie.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's foreign policy outlook meanwhile was criticized by both Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who is campaigning in the Middle West, and Mr. Wallace's designated Democratic successor, Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri.

Mr. Wallace in a speech prepared for broadcast from Omaha, said: "While Governor Dewey frantically proclaims his loyalty to the cause of international co-operation, many of his followers in Congress are launching daily torpedoes against Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks."

At Butte, Mont., Senator Truman told a Democratic rally that Governor Dewey had to be "smoked out" on foreign policy and that "a fellow who has to be smoked out is not one to be trusted."

The Republican vice-presidential candidate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, announced in Reno, Nev., that he would make another speech-making swing through the East. In a speech and at a news conference, Mr. Bricker challenged what he called New Deal claims of restoring the nation to prosperity.

"It is unfair," he contended, "for anyone to take political credit for profits and prices or anything else at the present time."

In Ogden, Utah, Senator Claude H. Pepper of Florida declared the Republican campaign, "financed by the millions of big business who want to get rid of President Roosevelt, is conceived in hate . . . and not in winning the war and winning the peace."

In Pittsburgh, John O'Leary, International Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, declared the union is supporting Governor Dewey because he "has promised to give fair administration of the labor laws of this country."

Ship Record Is Defended By Higgins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder whose operations were questioned by Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., replied last night that "these half-baked, half-cocked statements prove that in their desperation they don't even look up the facts."

Mr. Brownell asked in a statement at New York if Mr. Higgins hadn't been paid $40,000,000 "by the New Deal to drive 4,000,000 useless pilings in a Louisiana swamp" intended as a shipyard and abandoned.

"First of all," Mr. Higgins told a reporter, "it wasn't $40,000,000 and the place was completed and is in successful operation building equipment vitally needed in the war. It was completed at less than its estimate.

"I suppose he is referring to the plant started to build Liberty ships, the contract for which was canceled for an alleged shortage of steel. Every bit of the foundation work was utilized in the plant now in production and not a penny of the taxpayers' money disappeared.

"When a lot of Republicans were placed in high advisory positions because President Roosevelt was running the war on a nonpartisan basis, they alleged a scarcity of steel only to find out the steel wasn't scarce."

Mr. Higgins is honorary President of Businessmen for Roosevelt, Inc.

Mr. Brownell's description of Mr. Higgins as an "economic royalist" brought the reply that "he should have made himself aware that our company has built over 14,000 vessels of all types and has progressively reduced the cost of them to the Government before he talks about economic royalists and nonproductible plants in the swamp."

Surplus War Goods Sold

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—William G. Lehman of the Office of Surplus War Property said 25,000 pairs of officers' spurs and several hundred thousand cartridge clips had been sold to radio advertisers, presumably for souvenir distribution; smudge pots have gone to citrus growers, 4,700 klaxon horns to boat builders, and 1,200,000 cuspidors with lids removed for use as stew pots.

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Lesson 2—Wednesday, Oct. 25th, 11:00 and 2:30. Thursday, Oct. 26th, 11:00 and 2:30. (Marking pattern pieces and assembling.)
Lesson 3—Friday, Oct. 27th, 11:00 and 2:30. Saturday, Oct. 28th, 11:00 (no P. M. lesson). (Fitting the garment.)
Lesson 4—Monday, Oct. 30th, 2:30 and 7:00 p. m. Tuesday, Oct. 31st, 11:00 and 2:30. (Assembling the garment.)
Lesson 5—Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 11:00 and 2:30. Thursday, Nov. 2nd, 11:00 and 2:30. (Professional tricks in finishing.)
Lesson 6—Friday, Nov. 3rd, 11:00 and 2:30. (Final assembly job.)

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Reliance on God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAFETY rests in spiritual understanding rather than in place, surroundings, or circumstance. Christ Jesus was safe while walking on the water because he understood spiritual law and its superiority over material conditions and the laws supposed to govern them. He relied wholly on God and understood that man is supported and sustained by the law of God in every place and under every circumstance.

In these troublous times many are finding that their safety lies in prayer. They look beyond and above human ways and means to divine power—that power which saves and heals. Every humble turning to Spirit is blessed of the Father, but to pray aright we must have an understanding of God and of the indissoluble relationship between God and man.

Said the apostle, "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much" (James 5:16). This prayer that "availeth much" is the understanding that God is Love, hence divine Principle, infinite Mind, as taught in Christian Science, the everlasting Father, whose blessing is manifest in health, happiness, freedom, peace. This understanding leads out of the valleys of fear and danger into the light of harmony.

We are never alone or helpless, for God is at hand and His promises are kept.

In her remarkable chapter on prayer in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." Absolute faith has nothing in common with blind belief or idle hoping that in some way everything will turn out all right. Genuine faith is the conviction that since God is Love, all is now and eternally right, never having an element of error. As a child in Sunday School said in defining faith, "Faith means that we believe that when God says a thing it will be just that way."

* * *

Many there are who, understanding and demonstrating the spiritual nature of God and man, are daily experiencing the fulfillment of this promise (Psalms 91:1): "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Those who dwell in "the secret place" are those who recognize man's unity with divine Love and who demonstrate faithfulness and constant obedience to good. They truly "abide under the shadow of the Almighty," where evil, or the suppositious absence of good, cannot come.

Expectancy is an important element of availing prayer. To pray without faith that the prayer will be answered would be as foolish as to plant a garden and expect no fruits or vegetables, or for a student to apply himself to his studies and not expect enlightenment in his chosen field. Good works naturally bring good results. Lack of whole-hearted expectancy comes of the belief that evil is an entity equal or superior to good. Such a belief has no foundation in truth. Evil, being godless, is powerless.

* * *

When the motive is right and one's obedience to divine law is commensurate with his asking, he is sure to receive the blessing of answered prayer. Sometimes the answer comes so quickly and spontaneously that doubtful mortals are astounded, as were the early Christians who prayed so earnestly for Peter's release from prison. When Peter was released and appeared at the door of the house where his friends were still praying for him, they were so startled they could scarcely believe it was he.

The writer was once healed of an abscessed tooth through the understanding of Christian Science. The healing came so quickly and completely that for a moment she was tempted to be surprised. But humble gratitude for God's goodness soon dispelled any sense of incredulity, and she joyously acknowledged that since nothing had ever been wrong with God's child there was no need for time to elapse in proving this fact. Danger, disease, want, and woe vanish in the presence of whole-hearted reliance on God. The comfort of such reliance is expressed in the words of the poet, Samuel Longfellow (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 134):

> I look to Thee in every need,
> And never look in vain:
> I feel thy touch, eternal Love,
> And all is well again.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Rice Growers Of The Indies

THE PEOPLE of the Indies live close to the earth. Their existence partakes of the serenity of the rich nature that surrounds them. It has a slow and simple beauty about it that fits the languid climate and the luxuriant scenery of their islands. Nearly everything they have they produce with their own hands out of what the land offers them. . . .

Most of the Indonesians are agriculturists, and rice is by all odds the mainstay of native subsistence. Two methods of cultivation are used. The more primitive way is clearing and burning the natural growth and planting the grains with digging-sticks in the ash-covered earth. This prevails in the more backward regions, and also wherever irrigation is impossible. Irrigated rice fields, either on flooded flat lands, or on artificially constructed hillside terraces, flourish in the more advanced areas, notably Java, Sumatra, Bali, and the southern sections of Celebes. Wet-rice agriculture was apparently introduced into Indonesia at a much later date than the "burn and plant" system, and has not yet spread to the remoter regions. Wherever it is introduced the yield of grain increases tremendously, and population rises with almost miraculous speed. Wet-rice cultivation on terraced hills is the secret of Java's ability to support its enormous population, for the volcanic soil is almost limitlessly fertile; and, in the virtual absence of seasonal change, crops can be grown the year round. Where dry rice is planted on burned-over fields, as in central Borneo, the land is quickly exhausted, and the people must move, constantly seeking fresh soil. Because of this, the Borneo tribes shift their great longhouse settlements every ten or fifteen years. Obviously a dense population cannot be supported by this type of agriculture.

The terraced irrigation systems of the Indies are marvels to behold. Water from mountain springs and streams are led to the tiered fields, which rise hundreds of feet up the sides of hills, by means of ditches and bamboo pipes. If a ravine lies in the way, the water will be carried across by a bamboo aqueduct. The level of water in the stepped terraces is regulated by sluice gates set in the retaining mud walls. In the flooded fields of the flat lands, the level of the streams during the dry season falls below that of the rice plots. Gigantic water wheels, with bamboo buckets tied to the outer rim, and kept in motion by wooden paddle vanes, are then set to work raising water from the sunken rivers up to the ditches that lead to the planted fields.

The teeming bird life of the Indies is a constant danger to the ripening grain. Consequently, over every large rice field is stretched an intricate network of strings with fluttering streamers attached. Cords lead to an open hut in one corner of the field, where a little boy is always on duty pulling at a master string tied to his big toe, thus keeping the whole bird-scaring system in constant motion. Smaller fields are equipped with squeaking or whistling pinwheels, or with native versions of scarecrows.—From "The Ageless Indies," by RAYMOND KENNEDY. (New York: John Day, 1942.)

Moment in Marble

Color is no enigma to the eye
That measures autumn by this flame that burns
Where woods reflect the sunset-kindled sky.
By graver tutelage October learns
The symmetry of rondured hill, the line
Of sharpness that emerges out of cold.
This candid carving, rigorous and fine,
Commits to marble what was bronze and gold.

Another sculptor shapes the fluent year
Into a classic figure of repose,
Whose draperies fall delicate and white,
Whose beauty is majestic and austere;
And in her hand she lifts, as evening goes,
An alabaster lamp against the night.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A LADY STANDING": *A Painting by Gerard Terburg*

GERARD TERBURG, or Terborch (1617-1681) was one of many highly-skilled Dutch artists of the seventeenth century. In the small country of Holland lived quantities of good painters. In fact, so abundant was Dutch talent that artists could not expect ready markets for their handiwork and were often forced to seek their livelihood in other trades.

Painters enjoyed a freedom which probably knew no precedent in art history. They lived in a land which was politically and religiously independent. Pictures no longer reflected official life, nor were they subject to the influences of the church. Art became informal, domestic, democratic. Artists portrayed their friends, their own countryside, their canals and harbors and ships. They painted their homes and families, carpets and furniture, silver and bric-à-brac. There was something friendly and informal about these pictures, something domestic and plain-spoken. Happily, many Dutchmen were endowed with a gift for representation, painting what they saw and knew, making no attempt to be exalted or recondite. Dignity lies in the sheer honesty of their performance, in the charming ingenuousness.

Gerard Terburg lived in the town of Deventer. In this "Portrait of a Lady Standing," there is clarity and completeness of performance. The textures are unmistakably reproduced. Terburg was a painter of "Society Genre" and his name is bracketed with others who made similar portrayals of the Dutch élite, Pieter de Hooch and Gabriel Metsu.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Godsvertrouwen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

VEILIGHEID hangt meer van ons geestelijk begrijpen dan van eenige plaats, omgeving of omstandigheid af. Christus Jezus gevoelde zich veilig, toen hij over de golven wandelde, daar hij niet alleen de geestelijke wet goed begreep maar ook wist, dat deze alle stoffelijke toestanden beheersCht, alsmede de wetten die ondersteld worden die toestanden te besturen. Hij vertrouwde zich geheel en al aan God toe en besefte, dat de mensch door Gods wet in iedere plaats en onder alle omstandigheden gesteund en in stand gehouden wordt.

Velen hebben in deze zware tijden ondervonden, dat hun eenige veiligheid in gebed gelegen is. Zij kijken verder en hooger dan de menschelijke wegen en middelen en richten zich tot de goddelijke macht—die macht, welke allen verlost en geneest. Iedere ootmoedige poging om nader tot den Geest te komen wordt door den Vader gezegend; willen wij echter op de rechte wijze bidden, dan moeten wij een helder begrip van God en van het onverbrekelijk verband tusschen God en den mensch bezitten.

„Een krachtig gebed des rechtvaardigen vermag veel", zegt de apostel (Jacobus 5:16). Zoo'n gebed, dat „veel" vermag, houdt het begrijpen in, dat God de Liefde, d.w.z. het goddelijk Beginsel en het oneindige Gemoed is, evenals de Christelijke Wetenschap ons leert—dat Hij de eeuwige Vader is, wiens zegen in gezondheid, gelukkigzijn, vrijheid en vrede wordt geopenbaard. Zulk geestelijk begrijpen leidt ons voort uit het dal van vrees en gevaar en tot het licht der harmonie. Wij kunnen dan ook nooit alleen of hulpeloos zijn, want God is ons nabij en Zijn beloften worden vervuld.

In dat merkwaardige hoofdstuk over „Het Gebed", dat in haar leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] voorkomt, schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 1): „Het gebed, dat den zondaar hervormt en den zieke geneest, is een volstrekt geloof dat alles voor God mogelijk is—is Hem geestelijk te begrijpen en onzelfzuchtig in onze liefde te zijn." Een volstrekt geloof heeft niets met een blind geloof of met de ijdele verwachting, dat alles nog wel op de een of andere manier goed zal afloopen, te maken. Het echte geloof is meer de vaste overtuiging, dat, aangezien God de Liefde is, alles nú en tot in alle eeuwigheid goed is en dat het nooit ook maar het geringste bestanddeel van dwaling bevat. Een der kinderen in een Zondagsschool omschreef geloof eens als volgt: „Geloof beteekent, dat wij vertrouwen, dat als God iets zegt het ook zoo zal zijn."

* * *

Velên, die het geestelijke wezen van God en den mensch begrijpen en bewijzen, ondervinden dagelijks de vervulling van de volgende belofte: „Die in de schuilplaats des Allerhoogsten is gezeten, die zal vernachten in de schaduw des Almachtigen" (Psalm 91:1). Die in „de schuilplaats" zijn gezeten zijn zij, die het eenzijn van den mensch met de goddelijke Liefde erkennen en het bewijs geven van hun getrouwe en standvastige gehoorzaamheid aan het goede. Dezulken „vernachten [inderdaad] in de schaduw des Almachtigen", waarin geen kwaad, geen gewaande afwezigheid van het goede, kan voorkomen.

Verwachting is een belangrijk bestanddeel van het doeltreffend gebed. Het zou even dwaas zijn om te bidden zonder te gelooven, dat het gebed verhoord zal worden, als een tuin aan te leggen zonder er vruchten of groenten van te verwachten of een bepaald onderwerp te bestudeeren zonder inlichting aangaande dat onderwerp te verwachten. Het is immers natuurlijk, dat goede werken goede resultaten voortbrengen! Bidt men zonder deze diepgevoelde verwachting, dan komt dit, doordat men gelooft dat het kwaad een wezenheid is, die het goede evenaart of zelfs te boven gaat. Zoo'n geloof is niet op waarheid gegrond. Het kwaad heeft geen God en daarom heeft het geen macht.

* * *

Wanneer iemands beweegredenen zuiver zijn en zijn gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke wet evenredig is aan de oprechtheid van zijn gebed, kan hij er zeker van zijn, dat hij den zegen van het verhoord gebed zal ontvangen. Het kan gebeuren, dat het antwoord zoo plotseling en natuurlijk komt, dat twijfelachtige stervelingen er verbaasd over staan gelijk die eerste Christenen, die zoo ernstig voor Petrus baden, opdat hij uit de gevangenis verlost zou mogen worden. Toen Petrus bevrijd was en op de deur van het huis, waar zijn vrienden nog altijd voor hem aan 't bidden waren, klopte waren deze te zeer ontsteld om te kunnen gelooven, dat hij het werkelijk was.

Door haar inzicht in de Christelijke Wetenschap werd schrijfster dezes eens van een ontstoken kies genezen. De genezing kwam zoo vlug en was zoo volkomen, dat zij voor een oogenblik in verzoeking kwam er verbaasd van te staan. Ootmoedige dankbaarheid voor Gods goedheid verdreef echter spoedig elke neiging tot ongeloovigheid en zij erkende met blijdschap, dat, aangezien er nooit iets met Gods kind verkeerd was geweest, er geen tijd voor noodig was om dit feit te bewijzen. Gevaar, ziekte, gebrek en ellende verdwijnen in het bijzijn van een oprecht Godsvertrouwen. De vertroosting, die zoo'n vertrouwen schenkt, is best uitgedrukt in de woorden van den dichter Samuel Longfellow (Gezangboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, Nu. 134):

> 'k Zie op tot U, en nooit vergeefs,
> Bij iedren tegenspoed:
> O Liefde, ik voel Uw zachte hand
> En alles is weer goed.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Pale Light of a Dutch Landscape

THE TRAVELLER who has visited, however briefly, the Netherlands can hardly fail to have received very definite impressions of country and people, for this land, built by man out of such scanty materials, is one of the most individual in the world.

The pale light that flows into every cranny of every object in a Dutch landscape is to the foreigner like an enchantment over this country made by human hands. Even on a wet, stormy day there is this luminous quality, which penetrates the clouds, flying swift and loose across the flats from sea to sea, and seems even to glimmer behind the cold, stinging ocean mists. This pale, fair sunlight gives the most enchanting effects of airy perspective. Toward evening the long shadows, the faintly traced churches, avenues, and farms, give to the distance an effect of slight melancholy; the horizon seems to be infinitely far away, and in the foreground every detail is edged with light and lined with purple and blue shadow. . . . This effect is due to the entirely uninterrupted light, not obscured by mountains or cupped in valleys, but radiating steadily from the first sparkle in the east to the last glow in the west, and to the long, uncrowded spaces, where the least incident of tree, bridge, or building becomes of importance.

This clear economy of effect and line is grateful to the eye of the traveller used to the rich confusion of more opulent landscapes, for it is not arid, nor neglected, nor desolate. From the flower-studded woods and lark-haunted meadows of Zeeland to the purple moors of Drenthe and the glittering meers of Friesland the whole country is eloquent of an austere grace, an ordered prosperity, and a patrician comfort.

The foreigner is familiar with this lovely light in the pictures of Cuyp and Potter. These viewed under alien skies seem to depict with their tender colours an impossible fairyland. But in the Netherlands one finds this light, and even the very viewpoint of the artist: you could almost discover where such a one sat for such and such a picture, so faithful to their subjects were the old Dutch masters.—From "Holland," by MARJORIE BOWEN, copyright 1928, 1929, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

The Little Gold Clock

CHRISTOPHER AND MEROPE have been getting together again. Merope went over to Christopher and Annabella's house for the 12th and their days have been spent in picnics on the moors, while Christopher and his friends have replenished the larders of the community.

Christopher wrote that all the heather was out—big bell and little bell and ling. The effect must have been beautiful, with the sun moving over the mountains and all that purple showing its different shades. He also wrote that they could not get rid of Merope. He wrote it right across Merope's letter which came in the same envelope.

* * *

But Christopher is still perturbed about things. Not about his new Home-Guard uniform which he says is becoming and makes him something like General Montgomery, only as he says modestly: "Of course, not so handsome." But, as the previous uniform made him look like "a convict," he feels that the change is all to the good. And not about the floating-mine exercises which he has had to conduct, much interrupted by the refusal of an elderly lady to leave her home, mine or no mine. No, this is not the cause of his trouble. The fact is, he is again writing poetry and is suffering, as all the best poets do, from lack of family appreciation. He had written me a short Chaucerian stanza and I had replied that I couldn't read Middle-English very well. He promptly squashed my illiteracy. He said that I was like Merope and the income-tax girl. It seems that Merope, who is a mathematician of no mean order, went to the mat with the girl in the income-tax office. Whereupon she said sadly: "You're trying *not* to understand, Miss Merope."

Merope was equally unsympathetic about Chaucer, but Christopher did say that he had one bit of "wonderful news"; she had approved of a sonnet because, as he thinks darkly, "it had lots of Gaelic words in it." Merope has been trying to learn Gaelic since her childhood with astonishingly little result.

* * *

But his main cause of complaint was that I had, he said, been belittling the achievements of our contemporaries at the University. He produced statistics to prove that many of them had had distinguished records. There was Raoul, who retained the name of his Norman ancestors, who had gained seventeen decorations and had been the companion of Lawrence of Arabia, and is now high in the councils of Whitehall. There was Francis, who was a well-known professor of economics; there was Ann-Marie who was a writer of note; and so it went. I began to feel nostalgic, when I put the letter down and went to bed. That must have been the reason for the dream.

It was one of those long, rambling, incomprehensible dreams, and it ended in my emerging from a hall of some kind into a crowd of people at night. Two women promptly pounced on me and bore me off, while I was wildly trying to remember who they were. This happens so often in my waking life that it was not at all surprising. But I found they were bound for an ice-cream shop and this, as we approached it, closed, while in the distance a clock struck ten.

* * *

We were standing rather nonplussed, especially myself, for I could not yet recall who my kindly companions were, when I realized that I was in my old home-town which I have not seen for many years. The streets were deserted, but we were standing now in front of a jeweler's window. How well I recalled it! The shop had been kept by a stout little Swiss, called Felix Zahler, and it had always exercised a great fascination for me. I went to look in the big window, for in my childhood there had always been one object which I desired above all others. It was a little gold clock. And now, even in a dream, I still longed to see it. I suppose it had been really a gilt clock—gilded over some base metal, and quite ornate in design; but to me it had always been of solid gold. When Alcemène and I wandered home from school, on those days when the car was too occupied to come for us, our way led past that well-known window; and led past, inevitably, the beautiful clock of gold.

I was always telling stories on the way home; and Alcemène, though my elder, was for some reason entranced by them, and followed along after me intently. She was always in slow movement and I in fast. But, when we came to Zahler's window, we stopped, always, and looked at the little gold clock. I did not want it then; I wanted to keep it mentally a symbol of future grandeur and achievement. I saw it always in a boudoir of pink and blue in the best manner of a future Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. But, when I went to look for it now, it was gone. The window had been dismantled for the night and, by the flickering light of the street gaslamp, I could see only one clock, an inferior thing of gilt and mosaic with a sort of tower effect. I turned to the one companion left and found her in the doorway, speaking to a man who was evidently the proprietor, detained doubtless on some late business, and now emerging to see what was the matter of interest and to lock up. He stood above me and, for a moment, I thought it might be the old Felix himself; but it was not.

* * *

He was a tall, youngish man with chestnut hair, as I saw it in the feeble gaslight; hair that strayed thinly over his protruding forehead. I began stumblingly: "There was a little clock, a gold clock. . . ." He looked down sullenly and I went on wildly now: "We saw it always, when we were here—Alcemène and Euterpe; we went to Miss Ash's school."

"There is no Miss Ash," he said, "and I have never seen you before."

I woke up then. It was morning, and I knew now the little gold clock had been gone a long time. I did not want it any more. It was not solid gold; I did not want it any more than I wanted the pink and blue pretentious boudoir.

* * *

I picked up Christopher's letter from my bedside table. I examined the poem again. It was not such a bad poem and, when I reread it, I could understand it pretty well; especially when I translated "observaunce," the only hard word, as he said, as "reverence."

> "Beseeching yow in my most humble wyse
> T accepte in worth this litel poore dyte
> And for my trouthe my service nat despyse,
> Myn observaunce eek have not in despyte;
> Ne yit to long to suffre in this plyte
> I yow beseche, myn hertes lady dere,
> Sith I yow serve, and so wil year by yere."

Merope tells me that the litel dyte is much too poore and that I am not to accepte it. But, if the little gold clock is gone and the rest of all the dreams, one can as well accept what one is offered, and what still remains and always will—the affection and the laughter of a family.

EUTERPE

Toward Winter Now

Last night again
After so long
The lights stood shafted
In the north.

And the loons cried
A wild farewell
To summer
Which was journeying forth.

Above our neighbor's
Dark barn roof
Capella once again
Appears,

And the wheel turns
Toward winter now,
As it has turned
In other years.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

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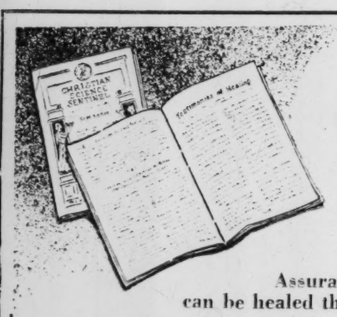

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New Musicals in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Abatement of the flying bomb menace in London brought the opening of many new shows, and reopening of others closed temporarily. One week alone saw five theatrical first nights. These productions were being rehearsed, of course, during the enemy attacks.

Of these, George Black presented two, "Jenny Jones" at the Hippodrome, and "Happy and Glorious" at the Palladium. Both are typical George Black productions in lavishness of dress, color, music, dancing, and singing. But there the resemblance between them ends.

★ ★ ★

"Happy and Glorious," the new Tommy Trinder revue, has everything necessary for success, and a few items that would have been better omitted.

Nearly all the fun is provided by Tommy, who, in a serious moment, hoped that "this would be the peace show." The stage is crowded with pretty girls in glittering dresses, with the Dagenham Girl Pipers in tartan plaids, Debroy Somers band, clowns, and individual performers.

It is a riotous two and a half hours entertainment in true revue style. Everything moves swiftly, there are no pauses, no announcements—each item skips in on the heels of the preceding one, and the audience's enthusiasm is swept along too.

★ ★ ★

Not quite so much can be said for "Jenny Jones." It is called a musical play, and the theme is taken from stories by the Welsh author, Rhys Davies. Comedy there is, but such that the audience is inclined to laugh from kindness rather than amusement.

Songs and dances are introduced with no apparent reason; jugglers perform a ballet in front of the altar of St. Ceiriog's Abbey; a dog appears, to show how loud he can bark at someone he is supposed to dislike; and so it goes on. Scenes are introduced apparently to present individual items without relation to the story of Jenny Jones, the Welsh girl, who goes to London, marries, is left some money and returns to her home to use it for the good of the village—and of her former fiancé's operetta.

The jugglers' ballet, divorce it from the story, is bright and attractive. It is graphically danced, too. But the production of the operetta within the play is the distinguished episode of the entertainment. For mention, Carole Lynn has a charming soprano voice, and young Malcolm Thomas possesses an effective treble. He arouses the interest that children always do on the British stage. A further pleasurable vocal diversion that would bear speaking of is the Mastersingers' "Annabelle."

"Jenny Jones," if reduced in length, improved with a little first-class comedy, and speeded up, might find a place in the category of pantomimes, and in that guise it might serve for presentation at Christmas time.

N. E. T.

Change Without Notice

By Margaret Lloyd

Casts, billings, climate, timetables—everything about ballet, including the audience, is subject to change without notice. The changing moods of dancers and audiences play fitfully upon one another. No ballet is ever performed twice alike.

Ballets themselves change, sometimes improving with age as they become seasoned, and excrescences are lopped off, sometimes deteriorating by developing excrescences, or dying of innocuous desuetude.

Audiences vary in levels of artistic awareness, here demanding less of a performance, there more. There are those who count entrechats and fouettés, and those who just enjoy them without knowing what they are called.

★ ★ ★

Audiences differ among themselves. Often there are more divergent opinions expressed in the lobby than in the critics' columns. Yet, take them altogether, the best coagulates and rises to the top to appraise and endorse the best the stage has to offer.

A flash of virtuoso technique is instantly recognized. If a new ballet is good enough, it puts itself across, not always the first time, but in due time. Nobody needs to tell an audience what is good.

The audience is the ignition plug, but it does not supply the current. Its response only partially molds a performance. The vitamin of applause may circulate through the dancers' systems like magic, but unless there is something worth applauding, how can there be applause? More powerful is the silent emanation of delight, the stir, the upswelling excitement that is felt at a passage of marvelous execution, the high crest just before the wave breaks.

An illustration of ballet's unequal temperament was Boston's recent Ballet Week (by the ever-changing Ballet Theater).

★ ★ ★

"Swan Lake," "Princess Aurora" (without the Rose Adagio), the Grand Pas de Deux from "The Nutcracker," and "Giselle," with Tamara Toumanova and Anton Dolin, were all welcomed as old friends, because Bostonians like to meet old friends (when it is not too often) at the Opera House as at Symphony Hall.

Besides, Toumanova was presented as guest artist "by special arrangement." She had not long before been seen in a movie, "Days of Glory" (though not at all advantageously). She was remembered by some as one of the "baby ballerinas" of 10 years ago, by others as the Black Pearl, the famous beauty. All this build-up led the audience to expect much more than it received, and when it didn't receive it, it applauded just the same. Still, the audience is the customer, and so it is always right—in the long run. It may have been applauding Mr. Dolin, also a guest star and one of greater magnitude. (Even when he has cause to cover up, he does it magnificently.)

★ ★ ★

A memorable performance of "Les Sylphides," with Tatiana Riabouchinska (another grown-up "baby ballerina" and guest star less ostentatiously announced), Nana Gollner and Rosella Hightower, was duly appreciated. But perhaps Bostonians hadn't heard so much about Miss Hightower, for her very fine performance of the Queen of the Wilis in "Giselle" was overlooked. They didn't know Miss Gollner at all, and, if they were like me, they admired her technical exquisiteness but kept waiting for her to sparkle.

Though Jerome Robbins' modern ballet, "Fancy Free," was pretty nearly the hit of the small season, there were people who did not like it. One lady's lorgnette told her that the boys and girls came from the wrong side of the tracks, hardly a suitable subject for a ballet, she thought. She preferred "Swan Lake." "Fancy Free" has form as well as substance. It is danced like all get-out. It speaks the language of the common man. Unfortunate are they who do not know the language.

Why David Lichine's "Fair at Sorochinsk" was not an instantaneous flop is one of the mysteries of audience reaction. At its closing performance, bored with the heavy Continental buffoonery, the absurd Witches' Sabbath, I watched a row of spectator faces (mostly masculine) instead. There were expressions of perplexity, mild amusement, dogged determination to see it through or bust, tolerance (one young man was chewing gum in time with the music), but no joy. I forgot the faces when the Devil of the Ukraine (Dolin) was tiptoeing around or the spectacular Russian dances were in progress.

Lichine's "Graduation Ball," in a loud new setting, was far more raucous in performance than I had remembered it, too. Was it politeness that prompted the applause?

★ ★ ★

That Boston did not go all out for Antony Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet" is no fault of the ballet, or the public. At its first showing there were mishaps to the flow of draperies, and the lighting; Hugh Laing, the only Romeo, had carried on after turning his ankle in an exit, and this, a long, weighty ballet, has to be placed first on a program because of the length of time it takes to put up the set. By Saturday night all was well again. It was superbly done.

A Shakespearean scholar who told me that Tybalt means Tom Cat—hence the scrolls like scratches on Tudor's costume and the belligerence in his gesture—found this ballet the most beautiful Shakespearean production he had ever seen, and wondered why theatrical producers had never hit upon the idea of the patio set, or the prologue leading into the main action. He did not miss the words at all, he said, for their essence was all in the movement. It was sublimated Shakespeare for him.

Other people were so intent upon following the story that they were oblivious of detail. It's the recount that changes the vote for this ballet. After a certain number of times people begin to see how much there is to be seen.

Everything changes about ballet, including one's own reactions. I once decided that Mr. Robbins was the best of Mercutios, he made the death scene so poignant. But after seeing Nicolas Orloff repeatedly in the part, I realized that he caught the light touch, the playful spirit of the character, better than Robbins, even if he did not die so tragically. An opinion subject to change.

★ ★ ★

Agnes de Mille's "Tally-Ho" was rather too sophisticated for our well-censored town, but it had its partisans, chiefly among dance liberals, who relished her witty adaptation of the pre-classic forms, just as ballet classicists liked Balanchine's "Waltz Academy" for its technical display.

Then there was the music, which was never very good, and when it was bad it was horrid. A few Boston Symphony men appeared in the orchestra from time to time, but even so, and with the musicianly Antal Dorati conducting, Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" (for "Pillar of Fire") was rendered—practically asunder. Associate conductor Mois Zlatin's square-cut beat may be good for dancers but not for us in the audience who like to hear music sing.

One of the traditions hardest to accept nowadays is the long intermission. In the old days, when ballet belonged to the aristocracy, and fashionable audiences made the half-hour a social interval, it was probably the right thing. Today ballet belongs to the people, and most normal people work. They'd rather have shorter intermissions and more sleep—unless they're expected to nap through the parts they don't like.

In these matters, with or without notice, it's time for a change.

Maurice Seymour

Tatiana Riabouchinska

Homer Show At Whitney

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A new Winslow Homer exhibition has been opened at the Whitney Museum of American Art. Though the public is always ready, it would seem, to enjoy a re-presentation of Homer's oil paintings and water colors—and there have been a number of fine shows of this artist's work—the present display, consisting of 54 pictures, has a very good reason for being. Some little known works by Homer have been uncovered recently, and are being shown.

The Whitney Museum, incidentally, is to remain open another year at least. Since the announcement of the projected consolidation of the museum with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it has returned to activity again this autumn with a showing from the permanent museum collection. Just when it appeared that the Whitney was about to close its doors in Eighth Street for all time, the decision was reached by the trustees to continue its operations as an independent institution pending the time when the final consolidation—presumably at the close of the war—could be carried out. The Homer display is the second event on the new exhibition program, which is to be continued up through next June.

★ ★ ★

There are two galleries in the Homer show devoted to oil paintings and two rooms of water colors, one of the latter containing early examples, and the other water colors approaching those of the artist's full maturity. While special emphasis throughout is on genre subjects, fine marines of Homer's later years are included. "The Wreck," a dramatic picture from Carnegie Institute, like "Snap the Whip" and "The Country School," borrowed to show some of the finest of the realistic genre works, have been exhibited previously here. The showing, however, has a decided freshness as regards subject matter, and reveals more than is generally recognized in Homer's work.

The Civil War period and the later phase when Homer was painting his vivid little pictures of New England fields and farms are both illustrated. In an intimate genre vein are a picture of zouaves at rest behind the battle lines, and soldiers making coffee over an open fire in camp. Of contrasting subject, but similar in precision and delicacy of style, are the delightful "Long Branch," a picture of promenaders and bathers on the Jersey coast, and the lovely little painting of a girl, "The Initials."

★ ★ ★

Though many of these unfamiliar pictures are small and notable for their brilliant realistic treatment, others show enlargement of the genre theme and greater concentration. Two imposing examples of this phase of Homer's work are "The Cotton Pickers," with young Negro girls in a field of tufted cotton, and "The Shepherdess of Houghton Farm." Both date from the 1870's and represent an evident aim toward strength and formality. "The Cotton Pickers" shows particular solidity of form, the figures statuesque against the white-flecked plantation background.

In the Whitney Museum too there are impressive variations of the compositions of ocean surf and rocks, representing the powerful later canvases of Homer. One is a turbulent coastal scene in winter, loan from Worcester Art Museum. Among the least known is the stirring "Driftwood," in a darker mood, which has come from a private collection. There is an interesting note on this picture, which is described on the frame as "Homer's last canvas." Painted in 1909, it shows how fully he maintained his powers as a painter at the end.

'Back Yards' Wins Art Prize

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A Negro painter of Wilmington, Del., Edward Loper, little known in art circles here, although he has exhibited regularly in Wilmington annuals, has won the $100 Yarnall Abbott Memorial prize for "Back Yards," an oil, in the Invitation Exhibition held at the Art Alliance by painters from Philadelphia and vicinity.

"Back Yards" is emotionally strong and pigmentally somber, with rich, brooding blacks, blues, browns, and an occasional touch of red or yellow, and flash of white. The prize was given on the basis of the votes of the 20 contributing artists.

The object of the invitation annual is to stimulate artists, and to exhibit as far as possible, only canvases with ideas that are new with the painter himself or else new as material. It therefore contains a little of everything, from the moody to the buoyant, and from the murky to the vivid. There are brilliant, large abstractions, such as those by Peter Miller, wife of the artist Earle Miller, and by Abraham Hankins; the former deriving her theme from a figure, the latter from undersea forms.

Technical Sgt. John Lear is the lone surrealist of the show, contributing "Arms and the Man," a provocative linking of war abnormalties against the figure of a half-buried soldier.

There is a primitive, also, Edward G. Prante, who serves as traffic officer at one of Philadelphia's mid-city street intersections.

This year's annual puts to the fore work by younger and relatively unknown painters. Outstanding are Jeanne H. McLavey, who offers "San Miguel" (she lives in Panama, and is still a student in the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts); and Helen Southworth, the product of no particular school or teacher, whose "Summer Afternoon," a picnic of bathers on a high knoll under a live-oak tree, has freshness, charm, and a gratifying honesty.

Contemporary genre of the bouncing rustic type, mixing humor and sarcasm, is "Up-country Dog Trails," by Frances Cowen Heugh.

Biting satire appears in Barbara Crawford's "He Shall Inherit This Earth," the restless study of an emaciated little war victim, and in Herschel Levit's "Landscape, 1944," in which the wreck of a Greek statue is pitted against a distant burning hill town.

Other artists represented are Julius Bloch, Francis Speight, Raphael Sabatini, Carl Shaffer, Josef Presser, Elizabeth R. Hoffman, J. William Server, Edith Townsend Scarlett, Maurice Molarsky, and Katharine Schlater.

William Boyd has reconsidered his decision to appear in no more Hopalong Cassidy pictures, and will start work in January on "Murder on the Range," a mystery Western. This will be his tenth year in the series.

Martin Mooney will direct and produce his film version of his story on the numbers racket, "Crime, Inc.," with Tom Neal in the lead.

M-G-M has added Robert Benchley to the cast of "Weekend at the Waldorf." Other players will be Ginger Rogers, Lana Turner, Walter Pidgeon, and Van Johnson.

Berle Foresees U. S. Unity On Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, yesterday predicted the development of a positive, nonpartisan American foreign policy and said the future peace of the world "may well depend" on other nations knowing exactly what the United States will do in a crisis threatening war.

To develop a predictable foreign policy, Mr. Berle said, "all that is really called for is an increasingly close relationship between the Executive and the Legislative Branches of the Government; and an increasing knowledge by the American public of the real position of affairs at any given time."

The speech was prepared for the "Charles Carroll Forum of Washington," an organization for the discussion of public affairs.

No leader of another country, Mr. Berle said, can make any move in the future without calculating the reaction of the United States. If it is a matter of war and he thinks the United States will certainly go to war, Mr. Berle said, he may refrain from striking.

He praised his chief, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, for two "great developments" in the methods of American foreign policy, listing one as the Trade Agreements Act in which Congress consented in advance to reciprocal trade-agreements, and the other as "the process of consultation" between the Executive Branch and Congress, used in evolving plans for world security organization.

AMG Aims to End Nazi Party And Set Up Sound Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 21 — The Allied Military Government in Germany won't be any half-baked affair. It expects to break up the Nazi Party and establish a strong government wherever it operates.

Trained detachments of the Allied G5 organization are prepared to enter Germany with every Allied invasion Army, including French detachments, which will enter with the French First Army.

Units are already operating in towns which the American First Army has occupied over the German frontier.

Military Government units have been waiting outside Aachen for the past two weeks while other detachments are being readied for setting up shop in Cologne, Coblenz, and other cities.

To Abolish Party

The Military Government is ready with decrees and authority to abolish the National Socialist Party and its legal underpinning, including the infamous Nuremberg anti-Semitic laws.

The measures add up to a vigorous and stern, but by no means vindictive, handling of the entire fabric of German life until organized German resistance ends.

Realistically it is prepared to deal effectively with the Nazis, whether they remain National Socialists or change their party name, adopt a disguise and become guerrillas.

War criminals will be clapped into jail to await later the United Nations' detremination of their fate.

While there is no tendency to deal leniently with the German populace or regard it as separte from the Nazi Party in blameworthiness, nevertheless Anglo-Saxon copcept of justice are not violated.

Trials Provided

Thus, while the Military Government trials are provided for offenses against decrees, the accused has a right to bring witnesses, cross-question his accuser, consult a lawyer and ask for a review.

However, the experience of Sicily has shown unwarranted requests for review can clutter up the docket and make a travesty of justice. Hence, provision that the sentence may be increased if a review is taken on frivolous grounds.

The Military Government apparently contemplates no revolution during the period of German resistance, since no political parties can be allowed to exist during this period, whether friend or foe.

First of the new laws for Germany disclosed today, rescinds and reverses the whole legal foundations for the National Socialist Party.

Abolish Laws

Laws abolished include those giving the Party a privileged position, making membership of Hitler Youth compulsory, "protecting the blood and honor of the Reich," one of the Nuremberg decrees, and the law prohibiting other parties.

A decree of the Military Government specifically provides that the property of churches and works of art must be left intact.

It re-emphasizes no fraternization between the German populace and Allied troops will be allowed.

This will be enforced through the control of the local citizenry and local notices advising the Allied troops of military boundaries and prohibitions.

And it is expected experience will show the need for changes here and there but it can be said that the code is now ready and detachments fully briefed for establishment in the land which Hitler has ruled since 1932.

Farm Census Army of 26,000 Due to Ask 195 Questions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Right after Jan. 1 an army of 26,000 men and women—armed with 195 questions—will set out to visit every farm in this country to get basic information on agriculture.

They are census takers. The only figures they want are farm figures. They will ask questions like these:

Name of the owner, number of persons living on the farm, number employed, wages, crop and livestock production, and value of land, buildings, machinery.

This census has been taken every five years since 1840. The history of the census is a history of a dwindling farm population, proportionately in comparison with urban and industrial population. More than 74 per cent of the labor force was supported on farms in 1820, less than 18 per cent in 1940.

In the 34 years since 1910—while the total United States population increased more than 40,000,000—the farm population has decreased 4,000,000. Farms have become fewer but larger.

Yet monthly census figures show that this nation's farms—since 1940—with 1,500,000 fewer workers has upped production more than 30 per cent.

This has been due to more acreage planted and greater use of machines. But this census probably will be one of the most important ever taken.

Here are a couple of reasons why:

This year United States farms are in peak production, outstripping everything that went before and for good reasons: When Americans have money—they have more now than they ever had—they spend much of it on food; the armed forces have to be fed; and food is being shipped abroad.

Between now and the next census this peak production may not be necessary and probably won't be. The Government will have to know something about its farms and farmers in planning for those leaner years ahead because farm prosperity is tied in with the rest of the country's well-being.

Another thing: Returning soldiers may want farms. The census will provide information that will help guide them.

Also, the census will show what kind, and how much, of farm machinery is needed and should be made; what wages are being paid to farm workers in relation to city workers.

Men of New Mexico on Bataan Head List of War Prisoners

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct 21 (AP)—This is the day for which New Mexicans had waited, for this state of a half million persons had more men in the Philippines than any other.

"This is truly D-Day for New Mexico," said Carl W. Whittaker, local Bataan Relief Organization President. His son is a prisoner.

His words re-echoed in countless homes where, since that fateful April 9, 1942, when Bataan fell, mothers and fathers, wives and sweethearts, have anxiously awaited the day when General MacArthur would fulfill his vow to return.

"I couldn't sleep all night, I was so thrilled," said Mrs. Max Miller of Clovis. "It's just glorious." Her husband, a Major, is a prisoner of the Japanese.

Rejoicing was tempered with continuing concern for the fate of loved ones.

"We're listening for all we can hear," said W. G. Smith of Carlsbad, whose son is a prisoner. "What we want most is to find out how we can get messages through to our boys."

In Gallup, the state's coal mining center, which alone had 80 sons on Bataan, churches were filled this morning. In Santa Fe, Roman Catholic Archbishop Edwin V. Byrne called for special services and prayers for the "prompt reconquest" of the islands.

Of nearly 2,000 New Mexico soldiers in the 200th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) with General MacArthur when the Japanese struck, 192 fatalities have been reported, 1,189 presumed prisoners and 420 missing.

Dr. V. H. Spensley, National President of the Federated Organizations for Bataan Relief, whose son passed on in a Japanese prison camp, said, "Rejoicing is the order of the day. . . . May it be the will of Almighty God that a minimum of other American lives be the cost of reconquest."

Better Construction and Financing Of Houses Urged by Housing Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Shoddy construction, wildcat financing and haphazard planning must be ruled out of the building picture after the war and master plans for the community of tomorrow ruled in, the National Committee on Housing asserted here today.

In a study, entitled, "Your Stake in Community Planning," the Committee stresses the need for combined operations by the banker and builder, architect and landlord, homeowner and municipal official in the inter-related problems of home construction and community planning.

The alternative, it holds, is the construction of unco-ordinated, wasteful and unattractive neighborhoods, condemned, like many that sprang up without thought in the 20's, to premature and perhaps permanent blight.

A master plan mapping a course of action covering all phases of public interest would eliminate the cause of the latter if it were implemented by a competent planning board vested with necessary real powers, it declares.

To accomplish any results, however, the Committee holds that there must be an understanding by landlords, developers and finance institutions that orderly planning and stable neighborhoods are actually in the long run to their advantage.

Ringing Debate Due: Weld Liberty Bell?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Right in the midst of election battling plopped another hot issue for Congress—should the crack in the Liberty Bell be welded?

The suggestion that the bell be repaired came from W. J. Conley, consulting engineer for the Lincoln Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio. In a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn, Mr. Conley said a study "indicates full tone can be restored to the Liberty Bell by arc welding."

Nothing official can be done about Mr. Conley's idea until Congress reconvenes Nov. 14, but indications are that debate will ring louder than the old bell did when it cracked in 1835.

The bell has long been in an honored resting place in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

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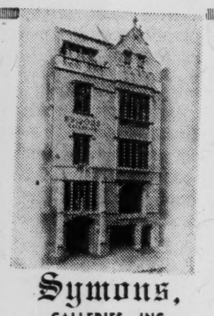
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If You Want a Postwar Plant Washington Has Many Listed

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — Any American businessman, big or little, now can get hold of the first complete descriptive listing of the thousand or so war plants and plant sites that the Government owns and is prepared to get rid of as surplus property after the war.

Military security has been lifted on these sites and in consequence the Surplus Property Division of the Defense Plant Corporation has put out what amounts to a catalogue of war plants which prospective customers can thumb over and pick out the sites and plants that interest them.

The 153-page booklet has been forwarded by the D. P. C. to every bank in the country, to every chamber of commerce, and to every railroad as well as to numerous individuals for handy reference by those who want to set themselves up in business after the war or who want to expand operations. Here in condensed and precise form is a description of the hundreds of government-owned war plants indexed by states and by size.

All one has to do is thumb through the booklet's pages, find the state in which he wants to operate, then locate the size plant he wants and proceed to contact the nearest Reconstruction Finance Corporation disposing or assisting loan agency, the locating of which appears in the back of the book.

As Aid to Reconversion

Most of the 879 plants listed in the catalogue built and owned by the DPC as well as 94 properties owned by the War Department are not now surplus nor are they expected to be in the near future. But to enable industry to convert in the shortest possible time after these government plants are no longer needed for war production they are now being advertised to the nation for future lease or sale.

Most of the concerns which are operating these plants under lease have an option to buy them at the war's end with a three-months' time limit. But many of them already know whether or not they will want to buy or lease the plant in postwar production and others are expected to make their intentions clear shortly.

The Navy Department properties are not listed, but they are much fewer than the Army and will be added to the present lists when catalogued.

These plants which run from 200 to over 5,000,000 square feet in size are located in 41 states. For example, Ford's Willow Run plant (which Ford has intimated he would buy for postwar production of agricultural machinery) is described as follows: land—1586.744 acres. Buildings—5,052,177 square feet total floor area in 21 buildings. Steel, frame, brick walls. Cement and wood block floors. Metal deck roof.

Buildings Are Itemized

Then comes a description of particular buildings: manufacturing, assembly, administration, powerhouse, training school, commissary, garage, hangar. There is another hangar and storage building covering 760,000 square feet, also a completely equipped air field of about 950 acres.

Willow Run also has 51,950 pieces of machinery and equipment that might interest prospective buyers. These include: 3,541 lathes, presses, etc.; 28,072 portable tools; 988 typewriters, adding machines, etc.; 16,837 items of nonmechanical office equipment; 1,450 automotive units including trucks, trailers, tractors; 1,062 articles of cafeteria equipment.

Willow Run is all yours for a price, the price to be determined by negotiation.

Or if one wants something smaller there is the one-story single span 66-foot by 144-foot brick and cement building built at Weedport, N. Y., and leased to the Barr Typewriter Corporation for manufacture, assembly and finishing of ignition switches and magneto parts. There is no machinery or equipment for sale at this plant.

Nothing Left Unsaid

In each description of a plant is listed its location, land area, availability of adjacent land, type of building, machinery and equipment.

After a businessman has decided to investigate a particular piece of property in a particular state he can get further details from the nearest RFC office. There it is expected will be more detailed brochures, three or four pages of description and pictures of the property which will give the interested businessman a better idea of what the plant or site includes.

The RFC while it stands ready to participate with local banks in loans connected with financing the purchase or operation of any of these plants, has emphasized that it is not in competition with private lending institutions and only steps in to help them when they are unable to swing the deals themselves.

Many of the plants listed are specialized such as those built for synthetic rubber production or production of high octane gasoline. They could not be adapted to other production requirements without prohibitive alterations. Thus a certain number of plants are limited as to their use and the number of prospective purchasers.

Ponce Ejected By Revolution In Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Oct. 21 (AP)—A triumvirate composed of Capt. Jacobo Arben, Major Arana, and Jorge Toriello, a civilian, was in control of the Government of Guatemala today following a revolution of young army officers and university students.

The regime of President Ponce was overthrown in the uprising which produced a 12-hour battle yesterday in the streets of this capital. Gen. Federico Corado, the Commander of the Guard, was killed at the beginning of the revolt.

The revolutionaries, strongly supplied with modern weapons, including tanks, armored cars, and machine guns, blew up the forts at San Jose and Matamoros which dominate the capital. President Ponce surrendered when the revolutionaries threatened to blow up the national palace.

(In Mexico City Vicente Saenz, General Secretary of the Union Democratica Centroamericana, said he received a telegram saying that President Ponce and all members of his Cabinet had found refuge in the United States Embassy in Guatemala City.

(Secretary Saenz said the revolution was a popular uprising designed to restore "authentic democracy" to the country and added that it would have an enormous effect in El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

(A report from San Jose, Costa Rica, quoting sources close to the Costa Rican Government, said at least 40 persons were killed in clashes continuing in Honduras.)

Biddle Aid

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Ugo Carusi

Who recently was named an Assistant Attorney General.

Court Drops Libel Suit Against Steel Workers

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe dismissed yesterday a $1,000,000 libel suit filed by the Pullman-Standard Company against the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Steel Workers of America. The company contended the union's newspaper, "The Keel" printed a libelous statement concerning the company's profits. Judge Igoe said he was bound by ruling of the Illinois State courts that a labor union cannot be sued.

Notable Wartime Public Men 'Bronzed' for 'Ages to Come'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The identity of 50 notable public men of wartime whose bronze statues form a historical collection in the Smithsonian Institution was disclosed this week when the exhibit was opened to the public at the Smithsonian Museum.

The figures were made from life during this year by Sculptor Max Kalish, A. N. A. The selections were made by a private committee headed by W. M. Kiplinger, Washington editor, and were presented to Smithsonian by the Committee. Smithsonian had no part in making the selections, and has accepted the collection as a part of its historical exhibits. The exhibit is known as "The Living Hall of Washington, 1944."

The full list of selections is as follows:

President Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, Speaker Samuel Rayburn.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Attorney General Francis Biddle, Postmaster General Frank Walker, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox (made before his passing), Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Secretary of Agriculture Charles Wickard, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius. Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Earnest J. King, Gen. Henry Arnold, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Admiral Charles W. Nimitz, Admiral William F. Halsey.

Harry L. Hopkins, James F. Byrnes, Donald M. Nelson, Charles E. Wilson, Admiral Emory S. Land, Chester Bowles, Vannevar Bush, Paul V. McNutt, Marvin Jones, Bernard M. Baruch, William M. Jeffers, J. Edgar Hoover, Elmer Davis, Byron Price, Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Thomas E. Dewey, John W. Bricker, Wendell L. Willkie.

Senator Harry Truman (made as a Senator).

William Green, Philip Murray, John L. Lewis.

Henry J. Kaiser, Eric J. Johnston.

Raymond Clapper, Ernie Pyle, Walter Lippmann.

Bob Hope.

More than 100 names were considered by the Committee of Selection, and these were gradually boiled down to 50. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was selected for inclusion in the collection, and was invited, but she declined, saying she felt she did not belong in such a collection of notables.

The purpose behind the collection, as explained by the Sponsoring Committee, was to catch wartime figures during wartime, and put them into bronze three-dimensional portraits, suitable for the recording of the times and for historical interest.

The bronze figures are about two feet high, and are shown in glass cases, especially lighted, in the same Smithsonian building which houses the Lindbergh plane and the dresses of the wives of Presidents.

Columbia's Librarian To Make China Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Carl M. White, director of Columbia University libraries and Dean of the School of Library Service, will leave the United States for China this month to study postwar cultural co-operation between the libraries of China and the United States, it was announced here today.

Sent to China under the Department of State's cultural co-operation program, Dr. White's trip is the result of a request from the Chinese Library Association received by the American Library Association.

Primary purpose of the visit will be arranging for distribution among Chinese libraries of books and periodicals being purchased by the American Library Association from grants or otherwise donated for distribution in China.

Dumbarton Oaks Proposals Criticized In Postwar World Council's Statement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Indicative of impending debate on how to secure global peace, the Postwar World Council is out today with a statement strongly criticizing the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

"Eager as the Postwar World Council is for a sound and co-operative world organization," the statement declares, "it cannot see in the proposals of the Dumbarton Oaks conferences any hope for a lasting peace or a new and better world order."

The proposed United Nations organization embodies all the faults and weaknesses which insured the failure of the League of Nations, it adds, describing as the "one possibly helpful feature" the economic and social council for the co-ordination of economic and humanitarian interplay among nations.

The statement, released by Elsie Elfenbein, executive director of the Council, protests that at the very moment that the plan was published, Winston Churchill was in Moscow "to bargain with Mr. Stalin as to the division of the Balkans between their two nations" and that only one reference in the whole document is made to the possibility of world disarmament.

"The Postwar World Council cannot abandon its belief in the necessity of a disarmed and warless world, freed from the horrible burdens of competitive armaments," the statement continues. "It demands some indication that the United States at least will use its power to promote the growth of a free and democratic world. No such indication is offered by the proposals put forward at Dumbarton Oaks."

Charting of Budget of $350,000,000 For N. Y. State Goes on Day and Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21—One of the busiest men in the State capitol is Budget Director John H. Burton, one of the first appointees of Governor Dewey. Mr. Burton is not only working all day on the 1945-46 budget, which will go to the Legislature on Jan. 15, but for night after night he and the office force are at work on the thousand and one details of preparing a budget which may well run into $350,000,000 or even more.

Governor Dewey has a hand in the formation of the document and is in frequent conference with his budget director. Therefore, regardless of the outcome of the November election, the Governor will not only assist in making up the budget but the legislative program as well. His proposals will be carried out by Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley in the event Mr. Dewey is elected as successor to President Roosevelt.

Ever since the beginning of the fiscal year, State revenues have been increasing, far beyond the estimates. The outlook is that when the new fiscal year begins on April 1 next, there will be a balance of about $75,000,000. This is in addition to the $163,000,000 which the Governor had after he had been in office for one year.

The $163,000,000 surplus has been earmarked for postwar public works and will afford jobs for hundreds of returning soldiers. Plans for road building, public building and betterments in State institutions already have been prepared, and with the ending of the war the contracts will be awarded.

Observers around the capitol insist that the forthcoming legislative session will be one of the busiest in years. Many proposals which were more or less controversial were quietly pigeon-holed during the 1944 session and now await legislative action.

There will be 56 Senators instead of 51 and 150 Assemblymen, two thirds of whom will be new men. Many of the old-timers have declined to run in this year's election and their successors have been nominated and will be voted for next month.

Educational Editors Of Methodists Expanded

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Schofield, President of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., and the Rev. Dr. J. Emerson Ford, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Orangeburg, S. C., have been added to the editorial staff of the Methodist Board of Education.

Dr. Schofield will become editor of adult publications in December, and Dr. Ford will become editor of youth publications on Nov. 1, Dr. C. A. Bowen, the Board's executive and editorial secretary, announced. The Rev. Walter N. Vernon, Jr., a member of the staff since 1938 has been named administrative associate to Dr. Bowen.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL—Last Week—Mats. WED. SAT.
HELEN HAYES IN "HARRIET"
Eves.: 1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00, 3.60. MATINEES: Wednesday, 1.20, 1.80, 2.40. Saturday: 1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00. Tax Included

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Direction by Robert Keith and Mr. Davis
Setting by Edward Gilbert

SHUBERT— LAST WEEK | BEGINS MON. | 3 MATINEES NEXT WEEK
Mats. Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday at 2:30
VICTOR PAYNE-JENNINGS presents
DAPHNE DuMAURIER'S STAGE PLAY
REBECCA
With Bramwell FLETCHER, Florence REED, Diana BARRYMORE

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A New Play by CHARLCIE and OLIVER H. P. GARRETT
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Directed by ROY HARGRAVE
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Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
Production Designed by STEWART CHANEY
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Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 W. of 8th Avenue
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat at 2:30

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Arthur Margetson, Nydia Westman
EMPIRE Theatre B'way and 40 St. PE. 6-9540
Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.

"The writing of high comedy is not a lost art. Miss Franken proves that in her latest play . . . A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
WILLIAM BROWN MELONEY presents
ROSE FRANKEN'S New Comedy
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. CI. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled
Evs. 8:40, $1.20-3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed.-Sat. 2:40
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT 12 WEEKS

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Gene TIERNEY • Dana ANDREWS • Clifton WEBB
"LAURA"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS ON STAGE—HAZEL SCOTT • JACKIE MILES
JERRY WAYNE • HARRISON and FISHER
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
Greer Garson - Walter Pidgeon
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"MRS. PARKINGTON"
Edw. Arnold-Agnes Moorehead-C. Kellaway
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (OPERA)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TICKETS MON. 9:30 to 9:30 OPERA HOUSE 10 A. M. to 6 Wilbur Theatre
$1.20, $1.80, $2.40. Box Seats $3.60
Fortune Gallo presents
SAN CARLO OPERA COMPANY
Symphony Orchestra & Corps de Ballet
125 • PEOPLE • 125
8 DAYS ONLY beg. SUN. Eve., Oct. 29
Sun. Eve. Oct. 29. AIDA
Mon. Eve. Oct. 30. TRAVIATA
Tues. Eve. Oct. 31. CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI
Wed. Eve. Nov. 1. RIGOLETTO
Thur. Eve. Nov. 2. CARMEN with Bruna Castagna, Met. Opera, as guest star
Fri. Eve. Nov. 3. FAUST
Sat. Mat. Nov. 4. LUCIA
Sat. Eve. Nov. 4. TROVATORE
Sun. Eve. Nov. 5. BOHEME

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Soloists
LUBOSHUTZ AND NEMENOFF
Tomorrow at 3:30
OPENING CONCERT NEW SUNDAY SERIES

Demeter Zachareff presents
SYMPHONY HALL
Sun., Oct. 22, at 8:30 p. m.
WINGS OVER JORDAN
America's Greatest Negro Choir
Benefit Shaw House Chapter, War Parents of America, Inc.
SEATS $1.20, $1.80, $2.40

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE IMPERIAL
ARSENIC AND OLD LACE
with
CARY GRANT • RAYMOND MASSEY
PRISCILLA LANE
Sun.-Thurs. Oct. 22-26

BOSTON (MOVIES)

EXETER KEN 7067 EXETER & NEWBURY STS
Held Thru Saturday!
Vivien Leigh • Conrad Veidt
DARK JOURNEY
Merle Oberon-Laurence Olivier
The DIVORCE of LADY X
Sun. DRAGON SEED

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond presents
TOM'W 3:30—JORDAN HALL
Box Office Opens at 2:00
CELEBRATED ACTRESS
RUTH DRAPER
UNIQUE CHARACTER SKETCHES
SUN. AFT., OCT. 29, 3:30 Jordan Hall
Famous violin and piano sonata recitalists in Beethoven program including "Kreutzer" Sonata (Steinway).
BUSCH & SERKIN
Seats Still Available
SAT., NOV. 4, AT 3:00 Jordan Hall
Boston Debut Violinist
CARROLL GLENN
$2.40, $1.80, $1.20, 60c (Steinway)
REMAINING TICKETS Symphony Hall and Filene's Sunday Aft., Nov. 5
Avoid Disappointment
MARIAN ANDERSON
World-Famous Negro Contralto
Popular program of Spirituals, Arias and Songs (Steinway)
ARGENTINITA
And Entire Company
SPANISH DANCERS & MUSICIANS
Fri. Eve. Sat. Mat. NOV. 10-11 Jordan Hall
TICKETS NOW at Symphony Hall for Sun. Aft., Nov. 12
Leading Tenor Met. Opera
CROOKS
Program of favorite arias, songs. Only Concert. (Baldwin)

ALLSTON, MASS.
CAPITOL 1:30 and 7:45 LATE NEWS
SPENCER TRACY
"7TH CROSS"
DICK POWELL
"MEET THE PEOPLE"

BROOKLINE, MASS.
COOLIDGE CORNER • BROOKLINE VILLAGE
Carmen Miranda & Don Ameche
"Greenwich Village"
Also—Preston Foster
'Begen Touchy Gangster'
"I Love a Soldier" (3:25-6:20-9:20)
"The Whistler" (2:20-5:20-8:20)

CLEVELAND
CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45
Paulette Goddard
"I LOVE A SOLDIER"
Frank Sinatra Gloria De Haven
"STEP LIVELY"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580 HARVARD SQ.
Barbara Stanwyck Fred MacMurray
"Double Indemnity"
Jack Haley TAKE IT BIG Lucille Gleason

KEITH MEMORIAL
SUSANNA FOSTER TURHAN BEY BORIS KARLOFF
2nd Great WEEK
The CLIMAX in TECHNICOLOR
PLUS BABES ON SWING STREET PEGGY RYAN
Starts WED., OCT. 25
RKO RADIO PICTURES' SUPER SENSATION
THE MASTER RACE
WITH STARS IN PERSON

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS • ORPHEUM 9:15 A.M. OPEN • STATE 11:15 A.M.
A Soldier's Love Story
LEE BOWMAN JEAN ARTHUR CHARLES COBURN in Columbia's Great Hit!
The IMPATIENT YEARS
EDGAR BUCHANAN CHARLEY GRAPEWIN JANE DARWELL
Swingtet and Laughter!
"EVER SINCE VENUS"
IRA RAY HUTTON & ORCHESTRA
Hugh Herbert • Ann Savage • Billy Gilbert

NOW METROPOLITAN
CARY GRANT
"ARSENIC AND OLD LACE"
Plus: Latest March of Time—"What to Do With Germany"
PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Dorothy LAMOUR • Eddie BRACKEN • Gil LAMB
"RAINBOW ISLAND"
Plus "ATLANTIC CITY"

UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
DON AMECHE - CARMEN MIRANDA
"GREENWICH VILLAGE"
Edmund Lowe, "GIRL IN THE CASE"

TELEPIX OPP. THE STATLER
NORTH AFRICA CAMPAIGN
2 CARTOONS • AMERICAN ART
KENTUCKY

SOUTH STATION 2½ HOUR PROGRAM
THAT MEN MAY LIVE (THIS IS AMERICA)
•THE TRUTH ABOUT PLOESTI•

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MRS. MINIVER
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● Don't miss taking a one-hour Guided Tour with one of our Centerettes. So many wonderful things to see, including the thrilling sky view of New York and New Jersey from the 70-story RCA Roof.
Complete Guided Tour, $1.20 Includes Observation Roof
Observation Roof, 60¢
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Tickets on sale at all information booths in the RCA Bldg., Rockefeller Center, N.Y.

Keep Saving Waste Paper

Today's sales (est.) 350,000

By the Associated Press

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abr & Stras3½e †	50	60	60	60	+2
ACF-Brill Motor	1	9	9	9	
Adams Exp .15e	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	4	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	2	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	150¾	150¾	150¾	
Allied Strs 1	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	8	37¼	36⅞	37	— ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	3	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	13	82¾	81¼	82¾	+2
Am Bosch 1e	5	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	45½	45½	45½	
Am Cable & Rad	9	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Am Can 3	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	12	181½	181	181½	+1¼
Am Car & F 2½e	2	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ¼
Am C & F pf 5½e	3	92	91¾	92	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	60	130¾	130	130	— ¾
Am Crystal Sugar	8	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ½
Am Distil	3	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Am Export L 2	2	26¾	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
Am & For Pow	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	8	98	97½	97½	
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	10	89¾	89	89¾	+ ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	37	193¾	193⅜	193½	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	75¾	75¾	76	+ ½
Am Ice	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¾
Am Ice pf 3e	2	74	74	74	+2
Am Invest III .60	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Locomo ¾e	4	22¼	22	22⅛	
Am Locom pf 7	1	101¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅜
Am M&Fdy .80	2	16¼	16¼	15¾	— ¼
Am M&Met ¾e	5	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
Am Metal ¾e	5	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ½
Am NewsCo1.80 †	7	26	26	26	
Am Pow & Lt	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Am P&L S6 pf	6	55¾	55¼	55¾	— ½
Am P&L S5 pf	16	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .30e	23	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Am Rad&SS pf7 †	100	173½	173½	173½	—2¼
Am R Mill .60e	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Am RM pf 4½ †	100	74	74	74	+ ½
Am Smelt & R 2	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	26¾	26	26¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ½
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	163	162⅞	163	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	6	68⅛	68	68	
Am Tob pf 6 †	100	144¼	143½	143½	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2	3	45½	45	45½	+ ½
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	— ½
Am Wat Wks	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Wool pf 8k	3	92¼	92	92¼	+1
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop1¾e	13	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅜
Arch-Dan M 2e	1	54	54	54	
Armour & Co	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Armour pf 6k	4	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	+ ⅛
ArmstrongCork¾e	3	45½	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
Arnold Const ½	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Assd DryGoods¾e	12	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
Assc D Gds1p6 †	2	106¼	106	106¼	
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	30	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F 6	2	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅝
Atch T & S pf 5	4	96	96	96	
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
AtlG&WIn pf2½e	1	70	70	70	
Atl Refining 1e	4	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	10	112	112	112	+1
Atlas Corp ½e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	56⅜	56½	56⅜	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd2¼e	30	60¾	60	60¼	
Atlas Pow pf 5	†	110	115	115	115	
Aust Nichols	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ½
AustN pfA5½k †		50	78	77	78	+1
Aviation Corp .10e	19	5	4⅞	5	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	4	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
Balt & Ohio	20	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	12	12	12	
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Bath Iron Wks 4	1	16	16	16	
Beech Aire 1e	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Bell Aire 1e	5	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	3	45	44¾	45	
Benef Ind Ln .90e	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅜
Best Foods 1e	9	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
Beth Steel 4½e	7	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅜
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
Blaw-Knox .45e	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale .90e	†	100	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	11	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Borden Co 1.20e	3	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	117	117	117	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	39¼	39	39¼	
Bridgeport Br 1	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	11	39⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
Bristol-Myers1¾e	1	53	53	53	
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	6	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	8	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	90	124	124	124	—1
Budd Mfg	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Budd MfgS5pf5 †	70	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
Budd Wheel ¾e	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	8	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
BurlingMills2.10e	8	37	36⅜	37	+ ⅝
BurrAddMach.55e	11	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	6	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	10	74	74	74	+1
Bush TermBpf3k †	640	61	59	61	+3
Butler Bros .45e	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Byers AM Co ¾e	4	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	50	90¾	90	90½	+1½
Calif Pack 1½	6	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Campbell Wy ¾e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Can DryGAle ¾e	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Cannon Mills 2	1	47½	47½	47½	—1
Case JI Co ¾e	3	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	— ½
Case JI pf 7 †	50	146¾	146¼	146¾	+ ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Celanese Cp 3-70f	2	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	122½	122½	122½	
Celotex Corp ½	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	200	18½	18	18	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	15	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Cent VioletaS1½e	4	27	26⅞	27	+ ¾
Cerro de Pas 3	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	71	71¼	71¼	71¼	
Certain-teed pf †	330	122½	121½	122½	+2
Champ Pap & F 1	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	4	47	47	47	
Chi Grt West	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
Chi & No West	3	27½	27½	27½	
Chi & NW pf .15e	1	49	49	49	— ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
Childs Co	146	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+ ⅝
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	1	93¾	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	1	21½	21½	21½	
City Invest (new)†	20	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
City Stores ½	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
Clev E I pf 4½ †	10	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
Clev Gr B 1½e	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	18	35½	35	35⅜	+ ⅞
Clett Pea 1½e	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	63½	63½	63½	— ¼
Colgate-Pim ½a	12	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	10	107½	107½	107½	
ColumG&El .20e	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
ColB'castA 1.20e	2	33	33	33	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	30	83	83	83	
Colum Pict ½e	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
Comm Credit 2	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	4	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
Coml Solvents .30e	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	8	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
Com'wlth&South	52	1	1⅛	1⅛	
Com & So pf 33⅓k	3	39½	39½	39¼	+ ¼
Conde Nast 1e	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	30	30	30	— ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	10	97	97	97	— ¾
Cons Copper	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	18	25¾	25⅝	25¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107	107	107	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	8	25¾	25½	25½	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	21	31½	30	30	—1⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	16	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
Cons Vultee 2	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul of 1¼	1	25	25	25	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
ConsumP pf4½ †	30	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¾
Container Cp 1¾e	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	38	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108½	1	8½	108½	—1¾
Cont Can ¾e	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	48	48	48	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	8	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
Cooper-Bess ¾e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Corn Exch 2.40	1	53	53	53	— ½
Corn Prod 2.60	2	60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ¾
Cotv Inc .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Crane Co 1	9	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾e	3	25½	25½	25½	
Crown Zeller 1	8	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
Crown Zel pf 5 †	150	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf †	50	25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
Cuban-A Sug 1e	11	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	129	129	129	+1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
Curtis-Wright ¾g	23	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Davison Chem 1e	2	16	16	16	
Deere & Co 2e	5	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	2	31½	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	70	40	39¾	39¾	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ½
Dixie Cup ½e	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Doehler Die 1¼e	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
Douglas Airc 5e	3	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	—1½
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	41½	41	41	— ½
du Pont de N 3¾e	2	156¼	156⅛	156⅛	— ¼
du Pont pf 4½	3	126	126	126	+ ¼
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	30	117¾	117	117¾	
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Eastern Air L	10	39	38¼	39	+1⅛
East S Stl .20e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	2	49	49	49	+ ¼
El Auto-Litel½e	4	45⅜	45	45	
Elec Boat 1e	11	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
El Power & Lt	1	5	5	5	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	89¼	88	89¼	+2
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	16	95½	95	95½	+1½
El Storage Bat 2	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
EmersonElMfg.55e	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Erie R R 1/2e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	64½	64½	64½	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner½	1	12½	12½	12½	
EvansProducts ⅜e	37	14¾	14⅛	14¾	+ ½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morsela	2	41⅞	41⅝	41½	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Farns Tel & Rad	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	17	17	17	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs1½e	10	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	52¼	52	52	— ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
First Nat Strs2¾	2	43	43	43	— ¼
Foster Wheel ½e	40	22⅜	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	2	15¼	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
FruehaufTpf4½ †	20	114¼	114¼	114¼	
Gabriel Co 1⅛e	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gamewell 2¼e †	5	46½	46	46	+ ¼
Gardner Denver 1	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	16	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	8	20½	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Gen Baking .60	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable pf7k †	30	104½	104½	104½	
Gen Cigar 1	3	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	50	148	148	148	—3¼
Gen Elec 1.40	12	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42½	42¼	42¼	
Gen G & El A	19	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gen Motors 2¼e	12	64½	64	64⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½e	10	12	12	12	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Gen Real&Ut(new)	10	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	70	95	95	95	
Gen Time Inst ¾e	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	24	24	24	
Gillette Saf R .80	12	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	87¾	87¾	87¾	+1¾
Gimbel Bros .90e	4	20	20	20	
Glidden cvpf 2¾	3	50	50	50	+ ¾
Gobel Adolf	7	2½	2½	2½	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	127	127	127	—1
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Goodyear T&R 2	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	2	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Graham-Paige Mot	43	6⅞	6	6	— ⅜
Granby Con M 15e	8	4½	4½	4½	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	5	41⅛	41	41	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	36	28⅞	27⅞	28¾	+1⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	50	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	2	11¾	11¾	11¼	— ⅛
Grum AircEn 1½e	7	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	6	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	8	46¾	46½	46½	+ ¼
Hack Water 1½	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
Hack W pfA1¾ †	230	28½	28	28	+ ¼
Harb-Walker 1	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ½e	1	9	9	9	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	18	7½	7½	7½	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	210	108	107½	107½	— ½
Holly Sugar 1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Homestake Min	2	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ½
Houd-Hers B ¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
Household F pf5 †	100	110½	110½	110½	— ¼
Houston Oil	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Howe Sound 1½e	2	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
Hudson Motor .30e	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
Illinois Central	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Inland Steel 3e	2	85	85	85	+1¾
InspiratCopper ¾e	5	11⅜	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	2	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	250	110¾	110	110¾	+ ¼
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
Int Harvester pf7†	130	175	175	175	
Int-Hydro-Elec A	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Int Min&Ch 1½e	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Int Mining	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Int Nick Can 1.60	14	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
Int Nick Can pf7†	60	135½	135½	135½	
Int Paper	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
Int Paper pf 5	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	
Int Ry Cen Am	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	19	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	1	39½	39½	39½	
Jarvis WB .90e	7	17½	17½	17½	
Jewel Tea 1	3	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
Johnson&John.20†	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Johnson&J2dpf4 †	70	108½	108½	108½	
Jones & L Stl 2	1	25	25	25	
Jones&LStl pf B5	1	83	83	83	— ¼
Kayser J .80e	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Kennecott C 1½e	18	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1½a	3	40⅛	40	40¼	— ⅜
Kresge (SS) 1	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Kroger Grocery 2	4	36½	26½	26½	
Lehigh C&N ½e	6	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C 1	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
Lehigh Val Coal	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
LehmanCorp1.20a	2	36	36	36	
Lerner Stores 2½	10	51¾	51	51¾	+ ⅞
LibbyMcN&L ½e	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Liggett&My pf7 †	10	181⅜	181⅜	181⅜	+ ⅜
Liv Tulip 1½	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
LimaLocomo 1½e	5	47	47	47	
Link Belt 2	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	6	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
LockheedAirc 1½e	4	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	1	65	65	65	
LoneStarCem 1⅓e	5	49⅛	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
Long-BLumb .20k	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	7	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¾e	2	19	19	19	
Lorillard P pf 7 †	50	163	163	163	
Louisv G&E A1⅓	1	23½	23½	23½	
Louisv & Nash 5e	1	89½	89½	89½	
Mack Trucks 1e	1	44	44	44	— ¼
Macy R H 2a	12	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ¾e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Macy pf 4¼	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Manati Sugar ¼e	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Marine Midl .16e	23	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
MarketStRyprpf †	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Marshall Field .80	189	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¾
Martin GL 1½e	3	20	20	20	
Mathieson Alk¾e	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Maytag Co	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
McGraw Elec 1	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
McGraw Hill .80	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
McIntyreP h2.22a	3	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
McKess&Rob 1.40	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
McKes & R pf 4	1	104	104	104	
McLellanStrs .85e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Meao Corp .45e	9	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Mengel Co ¼g	2	14	14	14	
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	70	52	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
Merch & Min Tr	2	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Mesta Mach 2½	2	35	35	35	
Miami Copper ½e	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Mid ContPet1.40e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
Midl StlP 1pf8 †	40	144	143	144	
Minn-H pfD 4 †	170	108	108	108	
Minn-Moline	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	3	3	3	
Mo-Kan Texas pf	42	10	13	13	
Monarch M 3	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Montgom Ward 2	8	52	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
Morris & Essex †	60	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¾
MotorProducts 1e	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .90e	1	21¾	21¼	21¼	
MullinsMfgB1⅛e	3	10	10	10	— ¼
Mullins Mfgpf7 †

FHA Official Sees Insured Loans Resumed

CHICAGO (AP) — E. S. Draper, Federal Housing Administration deputy commissioner, said that at the end of the war in Europe "it may be anticipated" that home building limitations "probably will be relaxed sufficiently to permit some resumption of insured mortgage financing" under prewar provisions.

"When the real estate markets warrants full resumption of mortgage insured financing of new dwelling construction," Mr. Draper said, "the FHA will be in a strong financial position and there will be ample insurance authority available."

In an address prepared for delivery to the annual business meeting of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, Mr. Draper discussed plans of the FHA when the ban on private building is lifted. He disclosed that the insurance authorization by Congress for housing construction under the war housing program will be used up by Jan. 1.

He said that $1,700,000,000 authorized by Congress for insuring war housing had been reduced to $60,000,000 on Sept. 30 with mortgage applications aggregating $15,000,000 on file, leaving $45,000,000 available.

Mr. Draper expressed no particular concern about the development, however, asserting that "home building and its financing are at the threshold of the reconversion period which is the reverse of that of four years ago when we went from a peacetime to wartime footing.

The next major phase of FHA operations, he said, will be resumption of insurance under Title II under which the bulk of its program was handled prior to Pearl Harbor. He said, "There must be a searching for improved methods whereby FHA may assist builders and lenders in assuming risks involved in housing for the lower middle-income workers."

Tin Salvage Still Vital, Say Experts

CLEVELAND (AP) — Keep your tin can flattener in good working trim, Mrs. Housewife, for some of the nation's metal experts believe tin salvage may be as important to the reconversion of industry as it was to the war effort.

In a group discussion at the annual National Metal Congress, a panel of experts discussed resources of tin now available to the U. S., and prospects for replenishing the nation's stockpile immediately after the war.

Asserting a huge supply of all types of raw materials, including tin, would be necessary for a speedy reconversion, Erwin Vogelsang, the War Production Board's tin, lead, and zinc director, said in a prepared statement:

"The only reason we have been able to meet Army and Navy demands is because we had a considerable stockpile when the Japs invaded Malaya."

Calif.-Ore. Power Refunding Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the issuance and sale by California Oregon Power Company, Medford, Ore., of $13,500,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, due 1974.

Proceeds will be used to redeem a like amount of outstanding 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1966, at 105½ per cent of principal amount, plus accrued interest.

The commission reserved jurisdiction over the results of competitive bidding.

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Average Hourly Pay Dip First Since '40

By the Associated Press

New York

Average hourly earnings of workers in industry declined in August for the first time since January, 1940, dropping two-tenths of 1 per cent to $1.07, the National Industrial Conference Board announced.

The figure, which includes overtime and other monetary compensation, was 4.9 per cent above the August, 1943, level and 41 per cent above January, 1941, base period of the "Little Steel" formula.

Average weekly earnings in August were $48.89, an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent over July, according to the board's monthly survey of 25 industries. They were 5.7 per cent above August, 1943, and 59.7 per cent above January, 1941.

Employment fell off five-tenths of 1 per cent from July, making a drop of 7.7 per cent from August, 1943. It remained 25.8 per cent above January, 1941. Pay rolls declined six-tenths of 1 per cent and were 2.5 per cent below August, 1943, but 101 per cent higher than in January, 1941.

Wholesale Prices Ease Slightly In Week Ended Oct. 14

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bureau of labor statistics wholesale price index dropped 0.1 per cent during the week ended Oct. 14 because of seasonally lower prices for fruits and vegetables and a decline in the grain markets.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100) Oct. 14 1944	Oct. 7 1944	P.C. Changes to Oct. 14, 1944, from Oct. 7 1944	Oct. 16 1943
All com'dities	*103.8	*103.9	—0.1	+0.9
Farm prod'ts	122.7	123.3	—0.5	— 0.1
Foods	103.8	104.1	—0.3	— 0.9
Hides, leather	116.7	116.8	—0.1	— 1.4
Textile prod	98.8	98.8	0	+ 1.8
Fuel, lt mtls	83.8	83.8	0	+ 2.4
Metal & prod	*103.9	*103.9	0	+ 0.1
Build'g mtls	116.1	116.1	0	+ 3.2
Chem & allied	104 9	101.9	0	+ 4.6
Housefurn'gs	106.1	106.1	0	+ 1.8
Miscel com	93.4	93.4	0	+ 0.5
Raw materials	113.2	113.7	—0 4	+ 0.9
Semi-mfd gds	94.6	94.6	0	+ 1.9
Manuf'd prods	*101.2	*101.2	0	+ 0.9
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.7	*99.7	0	+ 1.1
Com other than farm. foods	*98.9	*98.9	0	+ 1.4

*Preliminary.

Christmas Shopping Season to Open On Nov. 8 in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP) — Christmas shopping seasons in more than 50 New York department stores will be advanced to open November 8 this year, the Retail Dry Goods Association has announced.

J. E. Davidson, chairman of the association, said the action would be taken because of manpower shortage and transportation problems.

"Every effort will be made by the stores to get people to buy in November," Mr. Davidson said. "The stores will emphasize that it is to the customers' best interest to shop while stocks are complete and better service possible, and to mail in time for gifts to arrive by Christmas."

Decision to advance the "Shop Early for Christmas" campaign was made at a meeting of the association, which was advised by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mr. Davidson said postal officials had estimated that 1944 gift mailing within the United States would top 1943 by 25 per cent.

First Aluminum Box Cars Sold by Reynolds Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thirty aluminum box cars, 20 of them designed for operation in regular passenger trains, have been sold by the Reynolds Metals Company, it was announced by John W. Burnett, head of the company's Railway Division. They will be the first aluminum box cars ever to be put in operation.

Each car will weigh approximately 36,500 pounds, a 10,000 pound weight saving as compared with cars now in service. Five of the cars will be equipped with roller bearings and 20 with regular passenger braking equipment.

The cars have been sold in lots of 10 each to the Rock Island Railroad, the Alton Railroad, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. They are expected to be in operation by Dec. 15.

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Atl. Refining Net Doubled For 9 Months

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company and subsidiaries reported net income of $10,586,000 for the first nine months of 1944, equal to $3.81 per common share, compared with $5,393,000, or $1.86 a share, in the like period of 1943. Profits for both years are subject to renegotiation of government contracts.

Caterpillar Tractor Company reported net profit of $600,890 for September compared with a net of $844,009 for September, 1943. Net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $5,546,986 compared with $5,949,169 for the corresponding period of 1943.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. reports net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,397,625, equal to $6.15 each on 227,409 shares of $3 preferred stock, compared with $980,117 or $4.31 a preferred share in the like period last year. Accumulated dividends on the preferred stock on Sept. 30 amounted to $39.25 a share.

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Company, chewing gum manufacturers, reported consolidated net profit for the three months ended Sept. 30 was $1,568,508. Consolidated net profit for the first nine months of 1944 was $4,718,443.

Eaton Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries report net profit, subject to renegotiation, for nine months ended Sept. 30 to $2,925,759, equal to $4.15 a share, compared with $2,928,479, or $4.16 a share, for the same period last year. The report states that a renegotiation refund covering 1943 operations has been agreed upon, but no adjustment of earnings will be necessary because adequate reserves to cover it are available.

General Cigar Co., Inc., reports net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $679,415, equal to 88 cents a share, compared with $962,681 or $1.48 a share in the same period last year. In both periods the sum of $234,000 was set aside as a reserve for contingencies.

Continental Baking Co. and subsidiaries report net earnings for 13 weeks ended Sept. 30 of $638,090 equal to 14 cents a share compared with $859,298, or 35 cents a share in the comparable period last year.

Underwood Elliot Fisher Co. and domestic subsidiaries report net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,531,137, equal to $2.09 a share, compared with $1,385,699 a share in the 1943 period.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. reports net earning for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $2,129,893, equal to $5.86 a share, compared with $3,073,457 or $9.38 a share in the 1943 period. The company reports 1944 net is after provision in the third quarter for 1944 renegotiation and that prior to this provision net income was slightly in excess of the 1943 earnings.

Nehi Corp. reports nine months earnings of $727,401 equal to 66 cents a share, compared with $769,420 or 70 cents a share in the 1943 period. The net is exclusive of a postwar credit of excess profits tax of $136,300 in 1944 and $128,700 in 1943.

Best Foods, Inc. reports for the third quarter net profit of $626,372, equal to 42 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $837,353, or 56 cents a share, in the September quarter of 1943.

Continental Steel Corp. and subsidiaries reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $443,902, equal to $2.21 a share on the common stock, against $481,618, or $2.14 a common share after provision for dividends on preferred stock then outstanding.

Bank Stockholders Must Make Loss Good

COVINGTON, Ky. (AP)—Ten-year litigation involving the defunct Banco Kentucky ended with a final judgment handed down by U. S. District Judge Mac Swinford by which stockholders must pay approximately $100,000.

Judge Swinford's order was in line with a U. S. Supreme Court decision in a case involving the bank, originating in the Western Judicial District of the state.

Robert S. Marx, who argued the case for the Western District before the Supreme Court, appeared on behalf of Arthur M. Anderson, receiver, of Louisville.

More than two thirds of the stockholders in the eastern district have paid their assessments since the Supreme Court decision of last March 6, Mr. Marx said.

The original assessment against more than 6,000 stockholders totaled $4,000,000.

Rail Retirement Board's Cost for Benefits Cited

CHICAGO (AP)—The present Railroad Retirement Board has cost railroad employees and railroad companies $17,000,000 in disbursing $44,000,000 for unemployment insurance benefits, J. F. Deasy, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declared.

"Since 1938, the year the Unemployment Insurance Act was passed, the Railroad Retirement Board has spent 39 cents for administrative expenses for every dollar disbursed for unemployment benefits," Mr. Deasy said in an address to representatives of his line's shop craft employees.

He said that for the mutual good of labor and management he believed "all legislation affecting their mutual relations should be mutually agreed upon, and should not be pressed upon the Congress as the demands of only one side."

Lifts Curb on "Juke Boxes"

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has lifted a 2½-year-old prohibition against the manufacture of repair parts for "juke boxes" and amusement or gaming machines.

ICC Rail Freight Report May Solve Bitter Sectional Fight

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

After five years of investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the nation's freight rate structure, a decision is imminent which may call for radical adjustment of rates, one that can have important effect on the existing economic structure of the country. Highlighting the coming ICC analysis has been the almost continuous vocal attack by the Southern Governors' Conference on what its members term rate discrimination which retards the South's industrial development and which Vice-President Wallace asserts is keeping the South in a "colonial status."

It would be easy, of course, to take a definite position on this controversy merely by consulting one's economic interest or political bias. For this question cannot help but be super-charged with politics at this stage of party battle. As might be expected, the Democratic Party, which gets the political support of "the solid South" pledges in its platform "nondiscriminatory transportation charges (and) early correction of inequalities in such charges." And, as might be expected, the Republican Party, make no mention of the subject.

Is Trust Suit Political

Highlighting the controversy came the unexpected anti-trust suit in August by the Justice Department against 47 Western railroads charging collusion in rate making designed to stifle competition and to hold rates high. This action was declared by William Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, to be aimed at the ICC as the "real target" of the suit. Charles E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, declared the charges to be "political buncombe." Railroad men see in the timing of the suit, a gesture to win votes for the Administration in the doubtful West as well as a sop to dissatisfied Southerners.

But the situation is not so simple as the opponents and proponents make out. The rate structure is probably the most complicated business mechanism used in any business. Like Topsy, it "just growed," being modified from time to time by consolidation of competing roads, by special regional considerations, by diversities in kinds and volume of traffic, by competition with highway and waterway traffic and by rulings of Federal and state bodies. Upon the advent of the ICC in 1887, more equitable relationship in rates became observable and with the years rate-making became increasingly affected with the public interest. Under the Transportation Act of 1920, the ICC was charged with the duty of achieving a unified national transportation system.

The Freight Rate Riddle

How difficult it is for the layman to readily comprehend the riddle of the freight rate problem can be seen by enumerating a few facts. There are perhaps 20,000 different groups of commodities which can move between any two of the more than 75,000 freight stations, and these are listed in some 30-odd categories of freight under three classifications: first class rates, exceptions to class rates, and commodity rates. The last are for bulk goods of low value which take much lower rates.

The rates vary for distance; the longer the distance moved, the lower the rate. Then there is what is called average shipment charges of different railroads and rail territories which are determined by (1) the relative rates of the territories; (2) the average distance per shipment; (3) the average total volume per shipment; (4) types of commodities moved; (5) the general traffic pattern.

The attempt to follow the 1920 mandate of Congress by the use of railroad rate bureau conferences is what eventually brought on the anti-trust charge. Groups of competing carriers would meet to confer on the effects of rate changes with the knowledge and approval of the ICC. Illustrating this situation was the denial by the ICC of a 15 per cent rate increase in 1931, at which time the commission urged the roads to cooperate to reduce cut-throat competition and to eliminate waste.

Supreme Court Decisions

But even though the railroads have acted according to what they believed lawful (that is, with ICC permission) recent Supreme Court decisions throw doubt upon the validity of the rate-making procedure. One decision, Keogh vs. C. & N. W. Railway Co., (260 U. S. 156) declares that "uniform price-fixing by those controlling . . . a trade or business in interstate commerce is prohibited by the Sherman law, despite the reasonableness of the particular prices agreed upon."

Thus, the agreement which the Western railroads drew up in 1932 in accordance with the strong urging of the ICC, drew down upon them in 1944 the condemnation of Attorney General Biddle, who in the indictment asserted that the collusive rates "impaired the development of industry in (those regions) retarded the growth of population, curtailed the purchasing power of the people, and adversely affected the national economy." Whether the Justice Department just got around to the collusive practice in the due course of things or whether the political exigency made immediate action imperative, must be left to later judgment. Congress may have to resolve whether the possibility of uniform rates arrived at by agreement under ICC auspices is worse than cutthroat competition.

National Interest the Criterion

Now as to whether the South and West should have lower freight rates than those now in effect must be determined along the lines of broad national interest. ICC figures would indicate that the difference between Eastern and Southern rates was only about 5 per cent, but its data are disputed by Southern interests. The forthcoming report of the ICC should throw enough light on the situation so that some satisfactory compromies in readjusting the rate structure would be feasible.

That class rates are higher in the South than in the North and East is evident on the face of it, but, on the other hand, commodity rates are lower. This appears logical, since the more valued manufactured goods in Official territory moves in densely populated areas, whereas the bulk commodities of the South move on the average over sparsely populated sections. Nevertheless, Southern and Western interests are convinced they are at a disadvantage. They argue that though the freight differential may be small, it is enough to be decisive in locating a plant at a particular town or even in its survival. For the freight difference being a cost must come out of profits or wages.

At the present time railroad management has the right under ICC aegis to inaugurate new classifications of freight or a new basis of rates. If the ICC survey indicates there is equity in the claims of the West and the South, there may develop the basis for new legislation which will curtail railroad managements' rate-making powers and add to those of the ICC. At any rate there is evidence that the movement toward uniform freight classification is growing. As for a uniform scale of class rates, that is a rather distant goal. Today's rate structure at least has the virtue of flexibility which enables the commission to take into account the needs of industry as well as those of transportation agencies.

Living Costs Down Slightly in Sept.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

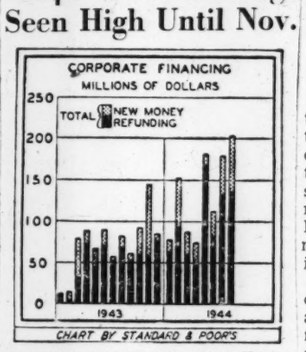
NEW YORK—Living costs for the average family of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States declined one-tenth of one per cent from August to September, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Increases of 0.2 per cent in the cost of clothing and sundries were more than offset by a drop of 0.4 per cent in food costs. Housing and fuel and light were unchanged.

Living costs in September were 1.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Purchasing power of the dollar, in terms of 1923 goods, was 95.2 cents in September. In September, 1943, it was 97.0 cents.

Corporate Financing Seen High Until Nov.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Active corporate financing, declares Standard & Poor's, is expected to continue until the next war loan

17 More Firms Are Cited Co-Defendants In Price Fixing Suit

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes has granted a Government petition to add 17 firms manufacturing vitamin D products under licenses granted by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation as co-defendants in an anti-trust suit.

The companies are E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington, Del.: Quaker Oats, Chicago, Standard Brands, Inc., New York, Gelatin Products Corp., Detroit, Borden of New York, Carnation of Seattle, Wash., and Miami, Fla., Pet Milk, St. Louis, Indiana Condensed Milk, Indianapolis, Ind., Nestle's Milk Products, Inc., New York, Vitamins, Inc., Chicago, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Mead Johnson, Evansville, Ind., William S. Merrell, Cincinnati, Ohio, Parke Davis, Detroit, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, Winthrop Chemical, Inc., New York, and Charles Bowman, Larchmont, N. Y.

The Department of Justice anti-trust division's petition also named General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, a co-conspirator in a program of fixing prices on Vitamin D products, which George Haddock, head of the regional anti-trust division office here, said had begun in 1927 in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

By this action the Government drew these firms into a suit which was filed by The Search Foundation here in July, 1943, charging Douglas Laboratories of Chicago, manufacturers of vitamin products, with infringement of patents held by the foundation on a vitamin D irradiation process developed by Prof. Harry Steenbock of the University of Wisconsin. The suit asked a restraining order and an accounting of profits.

The Government entered this case as an intervenor defendant in February, 1944, declaring it wanted to "protect the public interest" in manufacture and sale of vitamin D products.

British Group Finds America's Textile Efficiency Is Superior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain's cotton trade, having sent a representative commission to study methods of the American cotton trade, is today eating humble pie as it studies the resultant hard-hitting report which shows Lancashire lagging 30 years behind America's modernized and highly mechanized industry.

But North of England cotton owners, managers and operatives alike are being urged to accept the findings of Sir Frank Platt's commission as a stimulus to sweeping new efforts to keep British cotton goods prominent in world markets.

Seen Far Behind America

For although the British commission found that Lancashire mills, generally speaking, were far behind America in mechanical equipment and far too conservative and tradition-bound in their outlook, at the same time the commission ranks British executives and operatives still as high as any in the world, so far as knowledge of cotton and its peculiarities are concerned.

Hopeful prospects are seen for Lancashire if owners, trade unions and British governmental authorities heed the lessons of the Platt report.

Moreover, in some quarters here, still wider hopes are entertained about the new trend aimed at clarifying the British and American business inter-relationship generally. This trend is illustrated by numerous efforts now being made to publish factual information about British and American trade activities and intentions.

Among the latest of these efforts is an encyclopedic report to be published today by the British Board of Trade of accounts relating to the export trade of the United Kingdom. Such reports are calculated to help counter suspicions arising from rivalries as British and American industries jockey for postwar markets.

Deplores Suspicion

At the American Chamber of Commerce luncheon in London Friday, the suggestion was made that a delegation of high caliber, practical industrialists and economists from the United States should make a careful study of the structure of postwar British economy. A similar study of American business plans should be made by the British.

The sponsor of this plan was Sir George Schuster, British Member of Parliament, who stressed the harm being done by British fears of American export plans and American suspicion that the British are trying to outsmart them.

In the field of cotton, the Platt report illustrates how Lancashire still treats weaving as a craft; while America treats it as something mainly for the machine. Other points in the report stress the youthfulness of American management, the strong engineering background, fondness for analytical method, absence of cramping trade union rules, and restless willingness to experiment.

The Manchester Guardian, foremost newspaper of the British cotton trade area, says what Lancashire has to reflect is not whether she can still undersell America but how much her competitive capacity would be increased if her production per head of her labor force were to become as great as the American."

The Manchester Guardian heads the chorus here which says of the Platt report "its stimulus to thought and action should be invaluable."

Retail Sales Gain 10 to 14 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales volume, accentuated by heavy trading on Columbus Day, last week rose 10 to 14 per cent above the like period of a year earlier, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Also accounting for heavy volume were gift purchases for servicemen overseas just before the deadline Oct. 16.

Retail food volume was estimated at about even or slightly better than a year earlier.

Wholesaling activity picked up a little as buyers attempted to fill out depleted seasonal lines. Openings of spring and summer apparel lines—in some cases two to three months ahead of schedule—also created demand in this field.

Regional percentage increases in retail trade were: New England 6 to 9, East 10 to 14, Middle West 9 to 15, Northwest 8 to 12, South 15 to 18, Southwest 5 to 9, and Pacific Coast 13 to 17.

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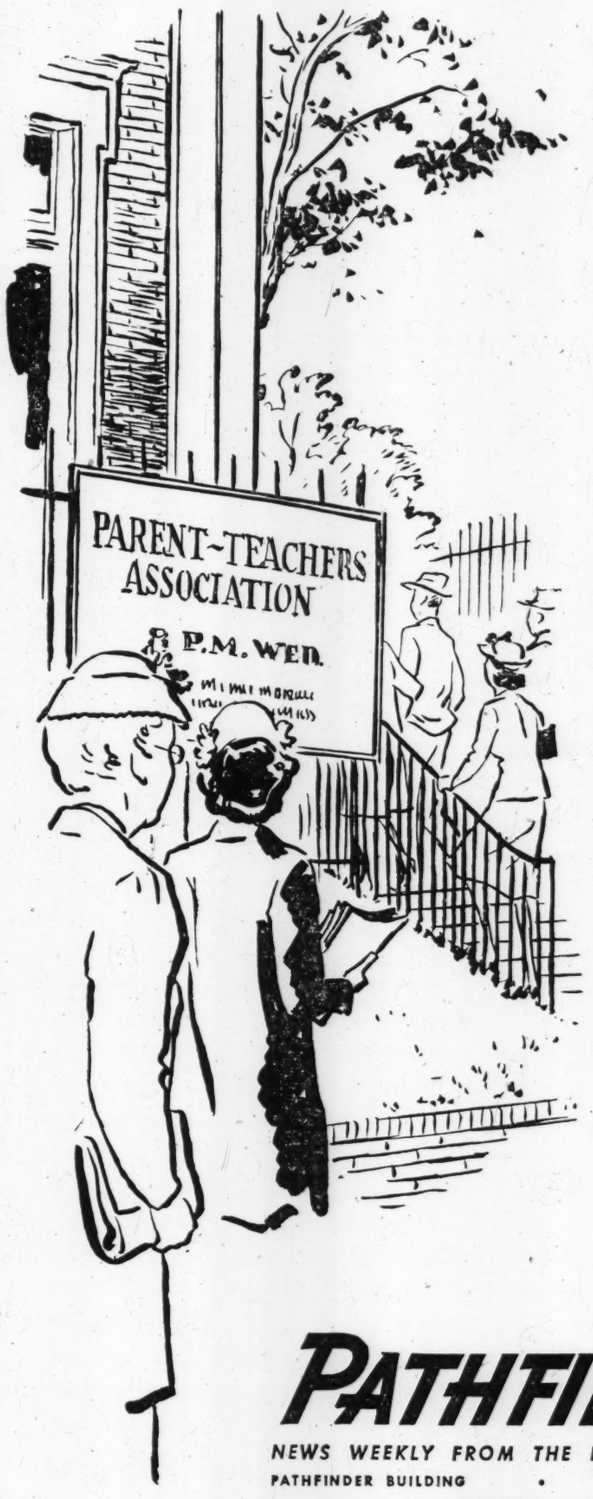
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15



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GRAHAM PATTERSON, Publisher

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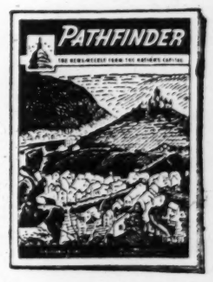

Close Congressional Races Impend in Pacific States

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Far West

This region, known poetically as the Pacific's eastern rim, is politically anything but calm and peaceful these days. But everyone knows the turbulence will subside after Nov. 7, as it did in St. Louis, Mo., recently after the World Series. Meanwhile, the politics of the three coastal states and some of their mountainous sister states just eastward presents an illuminating cross-section of the politics of the nation at war.

Washington: A Democratic United States Senator, Mon C. Wallgren, is holding on to his Senatorship but running against Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, popular incumbent Republican for the Governorship. Governor Langlie established a fine record as City Councilman and Mayor of Seattle, and will not be unseated easily. However, Senator Wallgren, too, is a vote getter.

Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) and Mayor Harry P. Cain of Tacoma (R), now Major Cain with the armed forces in Italy, are contesting for the United States Senate seat being left vacant as Senator Homer T. Bone takes his place on the bench of the Ninth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The Lower House post being vacated by Mr. Magnuson is being sought by Robert H. Harlin (R), who worked his way up through unionism from coal miner to mayor (unexpired term Seattle), and Hugh DeLacy (D), brilliant, college-educated leftist.

Democrats took the top political posts in Washington in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, and held them rather consistently until Governor Langlie breached their lines several years ago.

The heavy majorities in the recent primaries were Republican, and that Party's claim is strong that it will recapture Washington from the Democrats.

Oregon—This customarily Republican State will elect two United States Senators this year, one for a regular six-year term, to succeed Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Portland, who was defeated in the primary, and the other to fill the unexpired term of the late Charles L. McNary, which runs until 1948.

Wayne L. Morse (R), conciliator of labor disputes and member of the National War Labor Board, competes with Edgar Smith (D) for the regular term. State Senator Guy Cordon (R), incumbent, seeks to hold the place to which he was appointed, against Willis Mahoney (D) of Portland.

All incumbent representatives are Republicans: James W. Mott, Salem; Lowell Stockman, Pendleton; Homer D. Angell, Portland; Harris Ellsworth, Roseburg.

The Democratic candidates probably are not willing to concede the election at this stage of the proceedings, but the opinion is strong in Oregon that the Republican congressional team and the two Republican senatorial candidates probably will be elected.

In spite of this—and based largely on 1940 returns—President Roosevelt is given at least "an edge" in Oregon. In 1940 he carried the State by a comfortable margin against Wendell L .Willkie and the State's own favorite, the late Senator Charles L. McNary, as vice-presidential candidate.

There is no gubernatorial election in Oregon this year.

California: This State's 1944 election problems have been given in some detail in another article. Ten Democratic congressional incumbents and 10 Republican incumbents seek re-election. This fact is an indication of how the political allegiance of Californians is divided, and how easily it may shift to one party's column or another in a presidential election year.

A fairly close senatorial contest is expected, with a popular Lieutenant Governor, Frederick Houser, seeking to unseat a Democratic Senator, Sheridan Downey, who also has a strong following.

At latest estimates the State's swollen registration stood in the ratio of about eight Democrats to five Republicans.

Arizona: Gov. Sidney P. Osborn (D) is opposed for re-election by Jerrie W. Lee (R), whom Governor Osborn has twice defeated.

Senator Carl Hayden and both of Arizona's Representatives, John R. Murdock and Richard F. Harless, were renominated without serious opposition. All are Democrats. Opposing them are Judge Fred W. Fickett of Tucson, for Senator; A. M. Ward of Casa Grande, and Mrs Margaret Rockwell of Phoenix for the House.

Senator Hayden has been in Congress since 1911, in the Senate since 1926. His seniority on important committees, especially the Appropriations Committee, counts heavily in his favor.

Colorado—The political outlook appears to be brighter for the Republicans than for their opponents.

Mr. Willkie carried Colorado against President Roosevelt in 1940, by 279,567 votes against 265,554, a margin believed at least by Republicans to indicate a safe one this year, even if the vote is smaller, as expected.

The imcumbent Republican Republican Governor, John C. Vivian, is opposed by Roy Best, Warden of the State Penitentiary and a popular Democrat.

Senator Eugene D. Millikin (R), is opposed by Barney Whatley, retired mining attorney. Mr. Whatley was "drafted" for the task, which was not coveted by many, since Senator Millikin is both able and popular.

The makeup of Colorado's delegation in the House will remain predominantly Republican, virtually all political observers agree.

Democratic Senators are defending their positions at the polls next month in two other of the 11 Far Western States. These are Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada. Another Democratic Senator, D. Worth Clark of Idaho, was defeated for his Party's renomination in Idaho, after one term in that office.

All three of the States last listed gave President Roosevelt a safe margin over Mr. Wilkie in 1940. Far Western Democratic strategists are counting on them to hold firm.

German Marshal Bars Any More Corporals

AACHEN, Germany, Oct. 21 (AP)—There's a story going the rounds along the Western Front of a German Field Marshal, who had just come from an explosive interview with Adolf Hitler.

"Of one thing I am sure," he told Gen. Dietrich von Cholitz, who later was to surrender the German garrison in Paris, "there'll be no more corporals after this war—even if I have to promote every single one of them."

Alabama

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BIRMINGHAM

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Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED Furniture for any Home Two Great Stores Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

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Borden's Poinsettia ICE CREAM IT'S BORDEN'S IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD TAMPA, FLA.

First Shoe Fixery in Florida OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY Est. in Tampa since 1910 Corner Tampa and Lafayette

"Latest Fashions of the Season" Maas Brothers The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

WEST PALM BEACH

THE LAKESIDE PRESS "Where Good Printing Is a Habit" 305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675 West Palm Beach, Florida

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GLIDDEN PAINTS "Everywhere on Everything" JAP-A-LAC Headquarters The Glidden Paint Store 300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

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Exclusive Millinery MARNEZ SHOP 17 West McDonough Street

ANNETTES DAIRY 2431 Habersham Street

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO. FURNITURE—RUGS LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES INTERIOR DECORATORS SAVANNAH, GA.

Majern Shop 235 Bull Street

Choice Luncheon Meats Fischer's Bakery and Delicatessen 1014 ABERCORN

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SAVANNAH (Continued)

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L	L	▨	J	U	B	A
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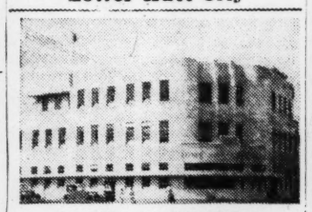
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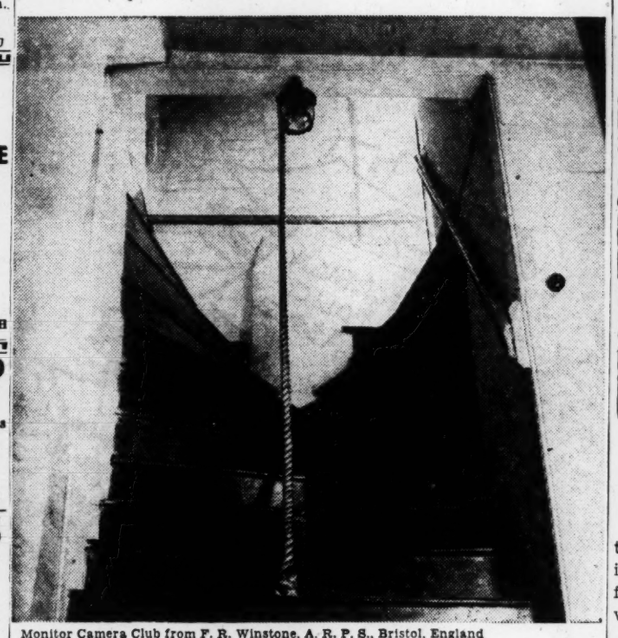
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

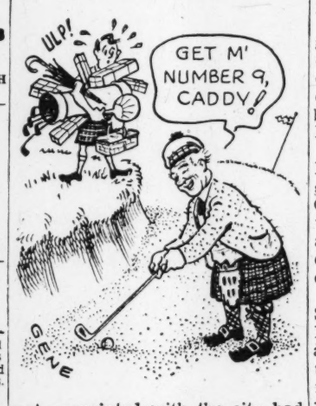
Architectural Curiosity

Quaint staircase in the Rectory at Eversley, Hants, where Charles Kingsley, famous clergyman and novelist, lived. This unique ascent to attic rooms separates halfway up the flight and each part turns at right angles to doors facing each other. A rope hand rail acts as a safety measure.

First Caddies Carried—Packages

Idea Started in Edinburgh Centuries Ago

The narrow, rambling streets of Edinburgh in medieval times were the birthplace of golf caddies. No signposts marked these old thoroughfares, no street numbers identified their dwellings, and anyone



not acquainted with the city had his troubles finding an address.

The so-called caddies were originally an organized band of youngsters who earned a living by carrying packages, delivering messages or directing strangers through the maze of old-time streets in the Scottish capital.

These caddies of former days were well organized, with fixed charges for all duties and services. Different boys were assigned to different sections of the city, with severe penalties being imposed upon the youngster who encroached upon the territory of any other caddy.

Like the Parisian street gamins, they had an effective system for throttling competition. Their headquarters were at the Mercat Cross, the chief market square of the city. It was from this square that Edinburgh's golfers left for a game of golf on the near-by Leith course—a course that dates back to the year 1450.

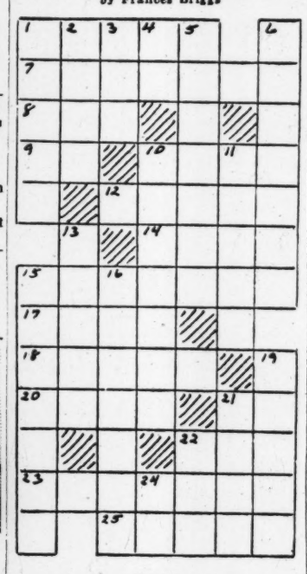
However the custom started, the golf-playing Edinburgh aristocrats of that day soon formed the habit of employing caddies to carry their clubs, picnic lunches and other baggage on the day's outing to Leith.

Kings and princes played golf at Leith, scene of the world's first golfing international. So did Mary, Queen of Scots, presumably the world's first woman golfer. In time all of them engaged Edinburgh caddies to follow them around the course.

The word itself was merely a Scottish dialectic corruption of the French cadet, But it still persists after four centuries and more, with the caddies still very much to the fore in the world of golf.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Taiwan (Formosa) is off coast of what country?
7—The mythical Argus had how many eyes?
8—Kind.
9—Lines (abbr.).
10—What is name of a characteristic Negro dance or its music?
12—What do you call a private teacher or instructor?
14—A union of two is what?
15—Who are those who profess or are versed in the law?
17—What was first name of Mr. Knight, who wrote of Lassie's canine adventures?
18—City of Rome was built upon and about how many hills?
20—Oceans.
21—Treasurer (abbr.).
22—Famous M-G-M lion answers to what name?
23—In certain opera, whose song is the well-known "Habanera"?
25—Who wrote the poetic drama "Kathleen ni Houlihan"?

Down

1—What South American republic is long and narrow?
2—Who commanded the frigate "Constitution" in battle with the "Guerriere"?
3—Writing fluid
4—What is the "Flickertail State" (abbr.)?
5—What trailing plant is the floral emblem of Nova Scotia?
6—What film comedian was once known as "Ukulele Ike"?
10—What is the plural of "judex"?
11—Lerrets are hares, mines, or boats—which?
13—What is a kind of thick soup?
15—Who is Shylock's daughter in "Merchant of Venice"?
16—Competition is what?
19—The ankh is a kind of berry, cross, or chest—which?
21—What was Abraham's Biblical dwelling place?
22—Grassy meadow.
24—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Refreshing Honesty

New York City

It happened in this city.

A business girl needed someone to take over the weekly cleaning of her apartment—and she found Nellie. The remuneration was agreed upon.

Then one week when Nellie came, she failed to take all the money that had been left her. The business girl was a trifle disturbed. Had Nellie overlooked part of the contents of the envelope and thought she hadn't been fully paid? If so—unhappy thought — she might not come again to put the apartment in spotless order.

The following week a note was left for Nellie, telling her about the money and saying it was in the envelope along with the amount for that week. Nellie's answer read:

There wasn't so much to do, so I felt I shouldn't take the whole amount. Thank you.

A few extra duties were arranged for the girl so that everything would be satisfactory all around.

Dust Controlled

Dust control on an Army airfield in Texas has been obtained by plowing the land, sprinkling with some 5,000 gallons of oil to the acre, mixing with a farm harrow, smoothing, and rolling with a steamroller.

Puzzle Solution

DUtch quiET
aDUst thETa
moDUs mETal
hinDU ETher
unDUe fETch
aDUlt teETh
DUnce sweET

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Kay Kato

"My, he DOES see modern life clearly, doesn't he?"

In Lighter Vein

Soft-Hearted Grandma

"You've been out every night this week," sighed Mother Brown, looking at her high school daughter sternly.

"Oh, don't be so hard on Janice," countered Grandma Brown, "this is only Friday."

And Works!

The difference between an enlisted man and a second lieutenant is that the lieutenant starts at the bottom and works his way to the top, while the enlisted man starts at the bottom and works.—Goodfellow Field (Texas) Flight Time.

This Laundry Business

"I suppose you've given up trying to send laundry out?" inquired Mrs. Devoo.

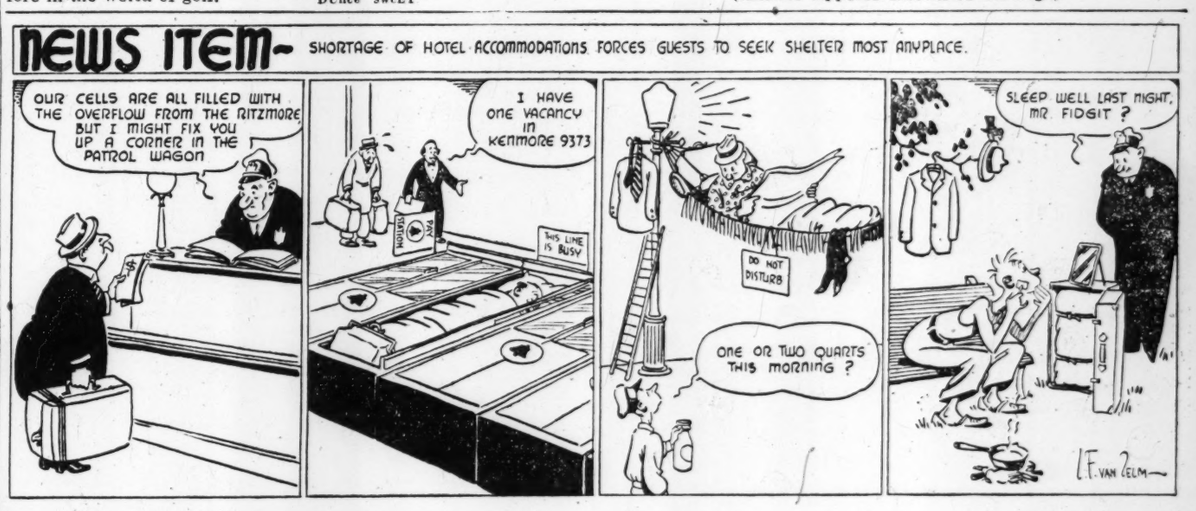
"Yes indeed," replied Mrs. Deboo, "but I haven't given up trying to get it back."

Can You Solve It?

As everybody knows, it takes two to make a DUET but here we have two duets (of letters) to make a single DUET, if a DUET can be single. Anyway, all you have to worry about is filling in the missing letters of the following words according to the definitions, keeping the DU and the ET in the places given them.

From Holland: 1 DU— — — — — ET 8: Still
Burning: 2 — DU— — — — ET— 9: Greek letter
Method: 3 — — DU— — ET— — 10: A substance.
Native of India: 4 — — — DU ET— — — 11: An anesthetic
Excessive: 5 — — DU— — ET— — 12: Bring
A grown-up: 6 — DU— — — — ET— 13: Chewing instruments
Dull fellow: 7 DU— — — — — — ET 14: Dulcet

(Answer Appears Elsewhere On Page)


NEWS ITEM- SHORTAGE OF HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS FORCES GUESTS TO SEEK SHELTER MOST ANYPLACE.
OUR CELLS ARE ALL FILLED WITH THE OVERFLOW FROM THE RITZMORE BUT I MIGHT FIX YOU UP A CORNER IN THE PATROL WAGON
I HAVE ONE VACANCY IN KENMORE 9373
VACATION
PAY
THIS LINE IS BUSY
DO NOT DISTURB
ONE OR TWO QUARTS THIS MORNING ?
SLEEP WELL LAST NIGHT, MR. FIDGIT ?
I.F. VAN ZELM

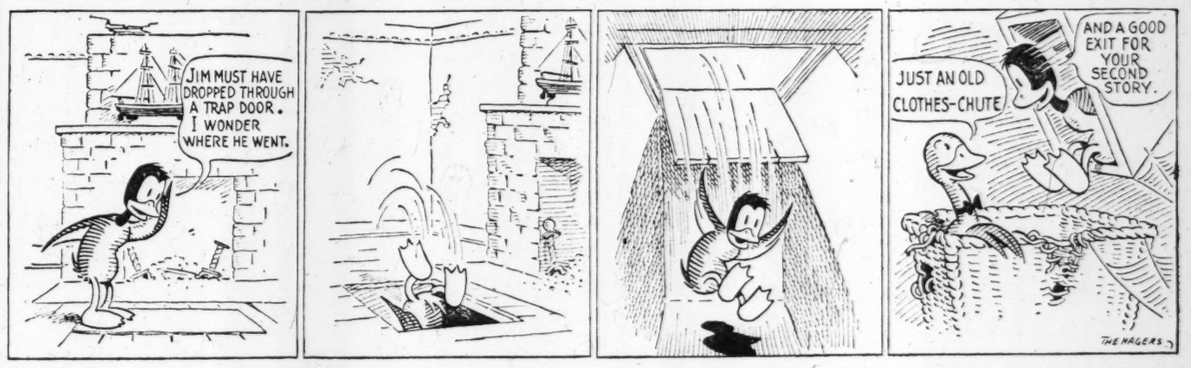
The Taffles—*Some Sense to Nonsense* By Palmer

WHAT'S A GOOD DEFINITION FOR WAR, DADDY ?
HMMM—A DEFINITION FOR WAR—LET ME SEE—LET ME SEE— HMMM
WELL, THE HAVE NOTS WANT WHAT THE HAVES HAVE AND THE HAVES DON'T WANT TO MAKE HAVES OF THE HAVE NOTS— SO THEY WON'T GIVE HALF OF WHAT THEY HAVE— WHOA—I'M ON A MERRY-GO-ROUND!
HOW ABOUT— "A LOT OF PEOPLE TRYING TO SETTLE SOMETHING OUT OF COURT" ?
Kom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Situation Taken Care Of* By Rodgers

I'm not sure whether it was Q.T.'s argument or just the bones themselves that finally persuaded us to accept the bones that stranger gave us this A.M.
GR-R
GR-R
But decide to accept them we did-
And it was one of those decisions - that once made - IS made!
!
If you know what I mean!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Oh, There You Are!* By The Hagers


JIM MUST HAVE DROPPED THROUGH A TRAP DOOR. I WONDER WHERE HE WENT.
JUST AN OLD CLOTHES-CHUTE
AND A GOOD EXIT FOR YOUR SECOND STORY.
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fourth Term: A Central Issue

It is high time the Fourth-Term issue was given the attention it deserves in the great decision American voters must make on November 7. We can understand why it has been submerged by the President's supporters. And many Democrats, Republicans and independents who were profoundly disturbed in 1940 over the prospect of a Third Term seem to assume that once broken the two-term tradition now doesn't much matter.

The Republicans have not made any major argument for their platform plank favoring a Constitutional amendment to set a two-term limit. And there has been very little discussion of the impersonal and nonpartisan objections to a Fourth Term. This newspaper went into the advantages of the two-term limit rather thoroughly in 1940 and has on several occasions this year pointed to experience with the Third Term which reinforces objections to a fourth. We do not intend to be put off by the effort to submerge this issue and the fundamentals which lie behind it.

People too easily accept the argument that the voter should not be concerned about a Fourth Term, that his problem is simply, "Who is better qualified to do the job?" Is there not another question, "Which choice will better preserve and foster free government in the United States?"

The two-term tradition was not just a custom into which Americans drifted. It was a precedent established with forethought by the same wisdom which established the Nation. It was carried on through generations by statesmen in both parties despite temptations to break it. The Founding Fathers had had bitter experience with one-man rule and they had read history. They had observed the subtle process by which dependence on personality vitiates the self-reliance requisite to self-government. They knew that the decay of free government begins not when one man declares himself to be indispensable but when the people come to think him so.

Even if one gives small weight to the Founders' fears, even if one feels that American democracy is now too firmly established to accept a dynasty, there are serious practical disadvantages in long presidential tenure. One is the difficulty in developing other leadership; the Democratic Party today plainly shows the effects. A second is the staleness and slackness of habitual office-holding — the dust and cobwebs which accumulate when a once-new administrative broom loses its original purpose and enthusiasm.

There are also practical political dangers which the Founders may not have foreseen. They could not know that the time would come when a President through his control of office-holders could insure renomination by his party. Nor could they imagine the day when there would be 3,300,000 Federal employees, making, with their families and friends, a voting army of some 10,000,000. One statistician is persuaded by his figures that in recent national elections Federal jobs and relief funds have been distributed in crucial states in numbers sufficient to tip the balance. Add to that the political janissaries of the Hagues and Kellys.

Is it unreasonable to say then that however good Mr. Roosevelt's intentions, we have in America already the beginnings of a popular mood and a political machine which if allowed to develop, could be instruments ready to the hand of a streamlined despot? Can anyone still say, there is no more involved than the usual question, Which man will do the better job? Is it not time to recognize the Fourth Term as a vital issue?

Aachen and Belgrade

Aachen is not a very large city, but it has made big headlines in the last two weeks. The fact is one sign of the comparative crawl to which the British-American advance in the west has been reduced; there had been small news anywhere else since the retreat from Arnhem. But there was at Aachen also the drama of Nazi refusal to surrender this first German city. And there was the fact that around Aachen Allied forces had pressed farthest into the West Wall.

Its capture now—which in any case is snowed under for American readers by the spectacular news from the Philippines—will not necessarily unplug a hole through which a great Allied drive can pour into open country. It looks more like a dent where further pounding can open a way for a true breakthrough and such maneuvers as those which followed Saint Lô in Normandy. Intensified Allied bombing of Cologne and the whole system of communications behind Aachen suggests that General Eisenhower is building up for a real push in that area. But until the approaches to Antwerp are secured the Allies may have difficulty in gathering supplies for a sustained drive.

The taking of Belgrade does unplug a hole. For it had held up the Russian-Partisan advance up the Danube. Its capture should facilitate progress of the southern wing of the Russian pincers in the Balkans and seems to seal off the escape of Germans in Greece. And for Yugoslavs, liberation of their capital has an extra emotional impact.

The German People

If the German people think their leaders are winning a better peace for them by prolonging the war they might well consider a vote just taken by British trade unionists. The question before the body was whether or not the German people should be held responsible, along with the Nazi crowd, for the sufferings this war has inflicted on the world. The verdict, reached at the Trades Union Congress held at Blackpool, October 18, went against the German people. Balloting on a similar question by this body on September 10, 1943, resulted in a vote favoring the German people.

Why the change? Well, certainly the robot blitz has made a difference in the feelings of Britons toward Germans. But then too, the free world has been watching for signs of revolt in Germany to prove that the German people really desire liberation from the Nazi taskmasters. The revolt doesn't come, even though Allied victory is inevitable and recognized as likely in statements from high German sources.

Moreover, as time passes, more and more is learned about the cruel depopulation policies which the Nazis have carried out against non-Germans in Europe. The fact that the German nation, though defeated in war, may emerge stronger than Germany's impoverished and decimated neighbors—and largely because of the ruthlessness engendered by German racism—is having an effect on the thinking of those who must plan Europe's future.

If the Trades Union Congress vote is an indication, German desperation in the last stages of this war is only hardening the peoples of the world against that nation as a whole. A quick surrender would certainly procure a better peace for the German people than a stand such as the Nazis plan, in which the German population would engage in guerrilla warfare and thereby identify itself with the Nazi criminals.

Watch It, Joe!

It would be just about this time of day when you got out the rake, but not until you had called upstairs to Sis and found out where she had put it. Funny about girls, orderly enough in their own rooms but no sense about cellars. And the pile of leaves she stacked at the corner of the lawn—all over the place again, because she hadn't put a bough over them to keep them from blowing about.

Well, no matter. The chatter of drying leaves had a stimulating crispness about it as you gathered them into the basket, and the terrier would see the fire soon from down the street and come home to join the fun. Something good about a leaf fire as sunset wanes. Something right about the smell of burning leaves in the tangy October twilight. Something right about all this—the house there, with its windows catching the colorings of the sky, the garage tucked just around the corner at the back, the neat driveway and the back fence with squares of bright and busy light shining on it from the kitchen windows. No time to think about sunsets in there. Not with a fellow getting leaves together, and an appetite too, out on the front lawn. . . .

"Hey, watch that road!"

"Yes, sir. Sorry."

You pull the jeep up sharply, swing around the shell hole, and let it out again—thirty, thirty-five, forty, forty-five miles an hour. Imagine letting your thoughts run off the road like that, with only half an hour to do twenty-five miles in, and a Colonel in the car!

Let's Get Him Out and Have a Look at Him

The South's 'Revolt'

The Wide Horizon

By Ralph W. Cessna

Use of the word revolution in connection with the current political unrest in the South is misleading. It suggests a forceful change carrying an implication of progress, a breaking away from retarding conditions. Actually the so-called Southern revolt, as has been brought out in a series of news articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, is more in the nature of a counter-revolution. It is not necessarily, as it might appear on the surface, an effort of forward-looking liberals to open the way for social and economic advance by ending this section's traditional one-partyism. And it is more than mere local expression of dislike for President Roosevelt.

It is rather the distilling of the traditional conservatism of this section, out of the New Deal (which many believe has at last gone too far with its liberalism), and its condensation into some new instrumentality.

* * *

The cause of the "revolt" is the New Deal. Its impetus lies in the conservative element in the South. For 12 years now this section has voted for the New Deal because in the South, for reasons that lie firmly in history, one does not vote Republican—except where fundamental beliefs are outraged by the Democratic Party or its candidate. Originally, as a matter of fact, it was the Democratic Party which championed States' rights, a dominant issue behind the War Between the States. It was this party which for years most nearly expressed Southern political philosophy and Southern views on the tariff and the racial question.

During the years, though, following that formative period when Whigs and Tories, Federalists and Unionists, Republicans and Democrats, frequently shifted views, party positions have changed so that today it is the Republican Party which stands for States' rights.

If the New Deal satisfied Southern political opinion, there would be no revolt. Talk of establishing the two-party system in reality in the South does not seem to grow so much from a recognition of the limitations of the tradition-based one-party practice as from the impelling force of the immediate condition presented by a Democratic Party which no longer represents Jeffersonian Democracy.

* * *

There is your "revolt." It is a conservative effort to get back into a conservative way. Anti-Roosevelt forces in the South are led by conservatives, by representatives of cattle raising, the petroleum industry, the professions, and business in general.

It would, however, probably be wrong to assume that were this conservative counter-revolution successful, there would necessarily ensue a period of reaction. The very act of breaking from the one-party tradition, either through formation of a third party, or the firm establishment of the Republican Party, would conceivably provide for the first time in the South since the Civil War the atmosphere for a free and open fight over the main issues which separate the liberal from the conservative. The change would create a dynamic in place of a static political climate, and out of it might very well grow a period of real progress. In a healthy political climate, necessary economic adjustments, involving perhaps some concessions from the dominant North, could be accomplished.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Prophetic

There is America, which at this day serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners, yet shall . . . show itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world.—EDMUND BURKE, Speech on Conciliation With America.

Jalna Beginnings

The Bookshelf

In response to her public, Mazo de la Roche has gone back to the beginnings of her famous family, and in THE BUILDING OF JALNA (Boston: Little, Brown, $2.50) has told the story of the Whiteoaks' coming to Canada.

What Miss de la Roche has done has been to expand into novel length material which she used in her first novel as explanatory matter. In creating the background of "Jalna," she told her readers that Grandmother Whiteoak was born Adeline Court of a landed Irish family, that her husband had been an English officer in the Hussars stationed in India, that he had sold his commission and taken his young wife and infant daughter to Canada, where he had inherited property in Quebec, and that he sold his inheritance to buy a great tract of virgin land on the shore of Lake Ontario. There, in the 1850's, he built their house, which they named Jalna after the Indian post where they spent their first married years.

Grandmother Whiteoak, the high-tempered matriarch of the first novel, is here, in its ninth successor, a wilful, tempestuous young beauty, Capt. Philip Whiteoak, a figure later embalmed with all the virtues in his wife's memory, is as stubborn and quick-tempered, in his reticent English fashion, as she, and the storms that could be engendered in a moment by these two make entertaining pages. Outrageously touchy about everything relating to her own family—with whom she quarreled more violently than with anyone else—and not strictly ethical in her manner of attaining her ends, Adeline did share her husband's love for Jalna and the life they built up in a shining new world.

Incidentally, Jalna addicts may like to know that she called herself "Adeleen."

This magnificent couple, enveloped in storm clouds and encompassed by billows of crinoline, jade ornaments, and the vociferous Boney, then a young bird, made a kind of triumphal progress from India to London, to the decorous Pentchester home of Captain Whiteoak's sister, wife of a Dean, to the hardscrabble Irish hall where Adeline's parents lived, to Quebec on a long voyage that held all the shocks except actual shipwreck, to a gay but unsatisfying year in Quebec, and thence to Vaughanlands on Lake Ontario, the home of an old army friend of Philip's. Adjoining that estate was the thousand-acre stretch of woodland on which the Captain built Jalna.

The book is lively, more by galvanic shock than by the actual breath of life. Obviously made to meet a demand, it lacks the depth and finish of the first "Jalna," but it is never for one moment dull.

The best of this latest Jalna volume is not in the characters or the situations, which are sometimes pure farce, or even in the gorgeous costuming, but in the too brief passages that convey a realization of what Ontario was like in those earlier years. The tall, uncrowded trees, the clear skies, the bracing air, the dark, rich loam and its profuse growth of moss, fern, and wild flowers, the bright-throated birds, the crisp waters of the great lake, the feeling that here was a spot where men and women could create the kind of world they desired, are genuine and stir the imagination. W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Bullets Before Beer

In the British House of Commons answers to criticism by supporters of the liquor trade, Colonel Tatlow, Middle East chief, said that in Cairo no beer was at that time (April, 1943) being supplied to the 8th Army on direct orders from General Montgomery, owing to transport difficulties. "We have not a front line canteen service because bombs and bullets must come first."

So we know now that when the Allied forces were being driven back till they were over the Egyptian frontier and the Germans were in sight of Cairo, transport was being taken up by thousands of tons of beer. But General Montgomery changed all that, because he had no room for beer.—*Everybody's Monthly*, Belfast, Ireland.

John Q. Public's Quadrennial Interest

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The man who brings us down in our car pool was saying this morning how avidly he was reading the newspapers these days. It was in connection with the political campaign. As he talked it turned out that every one of us had listened to the Herald Tribune radio forum last Wednesday at which Governor Dewey discussed foreign policy, and we had heard Clare Luce, Helen Gahagan Douglas, and Orson Welles.

The man who drove the car said he had a lot of doubts about things both candidates were saying, and he wished he had time to look them up. In a minute or two, we were all talking animatedly, with technical comments about the Dumbarton Oaks agreement and soldiers' demobilization. There was a common fund of information that we all had, from listening to political speeches. It was just as interesting and informed a talk from us amateurs as you would hear from a bunch of football or baseball fans going over the niceties of the game.

What is it that makes masses of people interested every four years in tough subjects like foreign affairs, taxes, tariffs, Government expenditures? Here we newspapermen are, the other 3½ years, writing about those same topics, but there is only a languid interest generally! Now all of a sudden people are more fascinated by them than with the new fashions, or the World Series.

If we could keep people at one-tenth of their present interest in Washington matters, we should have one of the best-run governments in the world.

Obviously, the thing that is different now, as it is every four years, is that a contest is involved. It's like a baseball game. There are two sides. The whole thing is dramatized vividly. There are alternative points of view and you have the fun and intellectual stimulus of choosing one or the other. It was easy to see from our car-pool conversation that something even more important than dusty facts had been stirred up in the political radio listeners, that curiosity about a good many controversial points had been roused, too. If that flame could only be fanned, and kept going, it would burn away a lot of faults in Government offices.

The pity of it is that it all has to grow dull again so soon. I think this is primarily the fault of our governmental setup. A Presidential election tends to oversimplify a vast number of issues, but at least while it lasts the man in the street is able to follow the game comprehendingly. He can tell who has the ball, and who is against whom. After the election is over and the clouds settle in on Washington again, it is hard for the average citizen to figure out what is going on.

The problem in Washington is always to know "who has the ball"—who has responsibility. Under the parliamentary system in Canada or Britain you can tell; it's as easy as looking at a scoreboard. The party in power has the majority and composes the Cabinet. If a major vote goes against it, the Government falls; it's as simple as that. Furthermore, there's always an element of drama in it: the Government might fall any minute. You can't look ahead to four years from now and know that at such a time there will be an election, as you know there will be supper at 6 o'clock tonight. No, it might possibly come next week, or tomorrow.

In America, once the new President gets to Washington, the problem of responsibility begins. Suppose Mr. Dewey is elected, but has a Democratic Senate. Where does responsibility for foreign policy lie then? Suppose Mr. Dewey introduces a tax bill. Even with a Republican House and Senate, he may not know his own child when it comes out. This doesn't happen in parliamentary systems because the Government is in the legislature: the two are not separated into rigid, more or less watertight compartments. The hardest thing in the world to find out in Washington, sometimes, is just where responsibility rests, and often it is diffused in a dozen places, legislative and executive alike. Some day a Republican will hold the White House, the Democrats the Senate, and maybe a third party (Labor, perhaps) the House! It won't be much harder for the spectator to follow such a hypothetical setup as that than it is sometimes for him now.

At the instant, during the election, it's simple and dramatic and national interest flares up. In normal times it's hard to keep it that way, under our unique diffusion of governmental responsibility.

The Way of Opportunity

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

A besetting temptation, difficult to resist, is to imagine that our frontiers of opportunity are somewhere in the distance, and that we must, to embrace and enjoy them, be led or directed by chance or by those of our friends grown wise by experience. At the present moment our thoughts are being directed to the impending problems of our service men and service women who, we are warned, will return to their homes to find (unless provision is made for them meantime) that there is no opportunity for them to readjust themselves to their accustomed ways of gaining a livelihood. If this danger actually exists, a real emergency must be met and dealt with. Let us examine the facts.

First of all, let it be realized that the vast majority of those who entered the services as young men and young women without special training or experience in dealing with the problems of production, employment, exploitation, or opportunity, are coming home with the initiative born of courage and the knowledge of purposeful accomplishment. They will not stand at the door without knocking. They will not linger to wait for an invitation to go in and possess that which is theirs for the taking.

That is not a forbidding prospect. Its realization suggests no violence or injustice. In operation and exemplification it will be discovered that the young men and young women who went away to war have returned to us with a new vision of the realities which are the substance, the warp and woof, and the way of existence. To them it will not seem that the door of opportunity has been closed by their absence or by their experiences. Horizons undreamed of have been revealed, and these are near at hand. They have discovered that the home country they have so bravely defended is not a decadent land whose frontiers of opportunity have been narrowed by those who feared that the people had forgotten how to govern themselves or manage their affairs wisely.

Some 70 years ago, it was discovered that the water level in the vast valley of the Red River of the North had receded, after unnumbered centuries, below the level of the deep tillable soil. Pioneering adventurers were quick to embrace a new opportunity. Mules, plows, crude harvesting machinery of the period, threshers, and thousands of strong men and brave women, transformed hundreds of thousands of acres of grassy prairie into fields of wheat. New railroads were built to carry the grain to market. New mills were erected and equipped to grind the increasing grists into flour. The vision of the pioneers made possible, in succeeding years, the development of thousands of homes, many villages and cities, and measurable prosperity, where the disciples of defeatism might have warned against overproduction.

This open door to opportunity did not close with the era of the bonanza farms. There came to complement and survive it the development of electric light and power, new and better means of transportation, undreamed of strides in communication, and the thousand and one things which we of today accept and enjoy as a matter of course.

There may be those who believe that a war is needed to awaken a dormant sense of defeatism to a realization of our individual and collective responsibilities as citizens and as guardians and protectors of a common heritage. If this is true, it should not be so. There is a better and a simpler way. It is to protect and safeguard, not by precept and dogma, but by unselfish sharing and use, the freedom of thought and action and the privilege of adventure in new and even unexplored regions of opportunity bordered by as yet undiscovered frontiers.

There is the twice-told story of the York State farmer who questioned applicants for work as to the best time, in their opinion, to cut a hog yoke. It is related that one advised spring, another the fall, and a third winter. The fourth man, who was hired, said, "I allow the best time to cut a hog yoke is when you find it." It is reassuring to believe, and to have faith, that the young men and women who return to their homes to be welcomed and gratefully thanked by all of us will be quick to discover that nothing essential has been lost to them or to us, and that in addition to the old and tried there will be opened new and welcoming doors of opportunity, prosperity, and happiness.

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